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THE FRONT PAGE

Railway Wages

THE wage increase applications of the railway brotherhoods are based almost entirely upon the argument that the remuneration of a railway man in Canada should be the same as that of a railway man in the United States. It is an argument which leads to some consequences which its users may not have foreseen. There is, for example, no possible reason why, if it is true for railway men, it should not be true for all other kinds of labor. There is nothing about the railway trades which gives them title to any economic treatment which is not equally accorded to any other kind of labor, or indeed to any other kind of employment. At first sight it may look more plausible for railway men, because they earn their wages by moving about, and may actually be moving for a short time in the territory of the other country; many operating runs in Canada and the United States are international and extend on both sides of the border. But if a man working on a Canadian railway is entitled to the same wage for comparable work as a man working on an American railway, why is it not equally true that a man working in a Canadian steel mill has the same right, and a girl working in a Canadian cotton factory or a boy working on a Canadian farm or in a Canadian garage?

Now it is a fact—a regrettable one, perhaps, but a fact none the less,—that on the average a day's labor in Canada is not quite so productive as a day's labor in the United States, and is not, on the average, quite so well paid. The economic reasons for that fact can hardly be discussed in detail here, but they are obviously connected with the further fact that we have decided to maintain an independent national economy in Canada in spite of certain geographical difficulties. Our economic processes are carried on in a cold climate, and fuel costs money or effort. They are carried on in communities which are thinly strung out along an enormous and rather narrow strip of territory, with the result that they require much more transportation in proportion to value of goods produced, and that transportation is much more expensive (to the community) per ton-mile than in the United States. Moreover we are not fully specialized on the products for which we are best equipped by nature, but have insisted on artificially maintaining—for perfectly valid political and international reasons—a number of productive operations of a kind suited to more central areas. Our government costs rather more than in the United States.

For all these reasons it is not, in the opinion of most economists, possible for the Canadian worker as a whole to obtain quite as large a wage as the American worker, though he obviously obtains a wage immensely larger than that of most other countries. The payment for the use of capital has to be about the same as in the United States, because capital is, or was until very recently, internationally fluid, and moves to the country where it gets the best return. The rate of return on capital therefore depends more on the degree of risk involved than on the economic condition of the country, whereas the remuneration of labor depends absolutely on the state of productiveness.

The railway brotherhoods are therefore asking for something which could not possibly be extended to other types of Canadian labor, and something which will largely have to be paid for by those other types of labor, for the proposed new railway wages must be paid for either by increased transportation rates or increased taxes, and either method must diminish the net productivity of labor. So far as we understand, it is not claimed that any class of railway labor is at present suffering hardship, except the hardship of seeing American railway men get more money, and if there were evidence of hardship in any class we should be glad to see an exemption made in its favor. But the doctrine of equality with the United States is an unsafe one—except for those who are prepared to enforce it in their own case by migrating to that country.

Is this a picture of the invasion? Actually it shows a scene at Bougainville in the Pacific, but troops attacking Europe may well find it the same sort of warfare.

Better Than 1918

THERE is one vital difference between the postwar situation which we now face and the postwar situation after the First World War, which has not been stressed by the commentators with anything like due emphasis. There is not, and there cannot be, in the present case, the slightest doubt in the mind of anybody as to who started the war. This is a matter of overwhelming importance for the attitude of the peoples of the world when the present hostilities come to an end. It will be impossible for them to ignore or overlook the fact that the responsibility for millions of deaths and years of unspeakable agony for whole continents rests inescapably upon the shoulders of three governments which were not only autocratic but owed their autocratic power to the prolonged and systematic use of violence against their own subjects.

After the last war it was possible to make out a case for the Central Powers, that they were no more guilty of starting the war than their enemies. It was not a very good case, but it was good enough in the hands of a plausible advocate, and it acquired many believers in the United States and even in British countries. It was this argument more than anything else that paralysed the effort to hold Germany to the terms of the peace treaties, and prevented the rest of the peace-loving countries from joining with France in her effort to build a world organization against Germany's renewed aggression.

In the present war not only the commencement of the hostilities but every extension of them to a new area has been the undisguised act of either Germany, Italy or Japan. In one or two cases, of which Norway was the chief, there was a pretence set up that the British were preparing to violate the neutrality of the country involved, and that the invasion of it by the autocracies was purely defensive; but even here the pretence was so thin that after a week or two nothing more was heard of it. The entire world is now perfectly familiar with the overwhelming proofs that the Fascist powers have recognized no consideration except naked and brutal force; that they have seized whatever territory they needed and could get without even bothering to invent an excuse.

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
Greece Gives Pattern for UNRRA....Anne Fromer	6
Army Trains Civil Administrators...F. H. Wooding	8
Pulhemism After the War.....Francis Flaherty	10
Saskatchewan Election Outlook.....James Rankin	18
"A Trip With Banting".....George Dana Porter	37
It Depends on Production.....P. M. Richards	38
Bank of England.....Gilbert C. Layton	44

IN SASKATCHEWAN

Chinese Will Vote

See Article on Page 24

The evidence that a government based upon violence at home will inevitably resort to violence abroad is now overwhelming, and can hardly fail to provoke a strong reaction in favor of types of government more broadly based upon the popular will. The only fault of the democracies has been that they have been peace-loving to an impossible degree, and far too slow to guard themselves and their neighbors against the aggression of the tyrannies. We may surely look forward to a change in the political climate, in which democracy will be in much higher repute and government by violence will be correspondingly discredited. The change should make for a better world.

The desire of Europe for an era of peace will be overwhelming. But there is one drawback which, we fancy, Americans and Canadians alike are not fully appreciating. Europe will not desire a peace imposed by the military force of the United States, nor of the United States plus Britain, nor even of the United States and Britain plus Russia. It is imperative that the peace of Europe should be imposed by Europe itself, by the common will of the best elements in all the countries of the ravaged continent.

A Word for Leaders

BLAME for wars, present and past, has always been laid on the shoulders of the leaders. Leftist orators of a hundred generations have accused priests and kings, governors and politicians, imperialists and bankers, industrialists and traders in far seas.

Yet the biggest war of all began in the mind of a tramp, a ne'er-do-well, too proud to work or study; whose knowledge was mostly ignorance; a man bare of all good thoughts and deeds, who betrayed associates, murdered friends, and whose only talent was that of public speech. Finally his dream of wholesale bloodshed was brought to reality by the adoration of sixty million hearers, "mostly fools."

Who lighted the powder-train of the last war? A lame-witted assassin who had listened to loose talkers raging in the back alleys of Belgrade, and believed them to be messengers of the truth. Doubtless injustice and cruelty over long years by some men in power had prepared the ground, but not all men in power were chauvinist, even in Serbia or in the Austrian Empire.

Ignorant firebrands of Kentucky made the War of 1812. If there had been no fanatical farmer at Harper's Ferry would there have been a Civil War in the United States? If there had been no scatterbrained Louis Riel would there have been a Northwest Rebellion? What *responsible* leaders of finance, industry, labor or politics started the shooting—anywhere, any time? They know and always have known that war is their greatest danger.

Large Powers

EVERY now and again we come up against some piece of language conferring power or authority upon some official of the Dominion Government under an Order-in-Council, which fairly staggers us by the extent of its range. We have no doubt of the need for Rentals Administrators, and we rejoice that most of these persons are sensible individuals. But when we come to examine what a Rentals Administrator can do if he feels inclined, we

(*Continued on Page Three*)

DOUGLAS ALEXANDER SKELTON *Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

"Sandy" Skelton Faces His Second Dominion-Provincial Conference

By COROLYN COX

ONCE more Sandy Skelton is getting the stuff ready. The general public will hope this time it doesn't end in frustration. The able Secretary of the Sirois Commission, whose report was abandoned by a conference that blew up after two days in 1941, has been appointed Secretary of a Committee (personnel not yet announced by Government) set up to prepare for a Dominion-Provincial Conference later this year. The many issues, old and especially new, that involve both Dominion and Provincial Governments in such wide fields as social security, full employment and the like, are to be considered.

Douglas Alexander Skelton, brilliant son of brilliant parents, was born in Chicago when his father, the late O. D. Skelton, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, was still a teacher, lecturing at University of Chicago and acquiring his Ph.D. in Political Science. However, Sandy wasn't in Chicago long enough for it to come off on him, returned with his parents to be reared in Kingston, where his Dad lectured at Queen's University, became head of its Department of Political Science and Economics, and Dean of Arts.

Skelton spent happy, strenuous years getting his growth as he came up through Kingston's public and high schools, won the Junior Sports Track Championship, spent all the time he could in his fourteen-foot dinghy on the river, managed to do well in his studies. Then O. D. sent him to take his matric at Bembridge School on the Isle of Wight—and a more heavenly spot for any young lad to be could hardly be imagined. Bembridge Red Wings are a famous little fleet of sail-boats. Looking out over the water from atop a chalk cliff in a quiet corner of the Isle, experimental Bembridge School was founded by Masterman, Masefield and others of the political liberal group along lines of Ruskin simplicity, but considerably better pulled together intellectually than many of the experimental efforts England has given birth to. Boys were given less classroom, more reading under direction, and unorthodox opportunity for educating themselves, than they would find in an English Public School. After a year and a half of combined school and sailing his own boat round the Isle of Wight, Skelton took Northern University Matric, which was nearer the Canadian standard than London, came back to Canada to enter Queen's University at 16.

College Athlete

By this time "O.D." had been called to Ottawa to head the Department of External Affairs, but "D.A." was unimpressed. He had only the vaguest idea what his father was doing. For himself, the realities were bounded by boxing, football and his sailboat. Summers he went north, worked for Towagmac Exploration Company prospecting round Gowganda and Rouyn, put himself through college on the proceeds. He took his B.A. with honors in 1927, but it was several years before he got over the shock of finding people in the outside world who had never heard of the Queen's football team.

Skelton was chosen a Rhodes Scholar, went to University College, Oxford, under the stimulating tutorship of G. D. H. Cole. He put in two very pleasant years on his scholarship, enjoyed his trips on the continent more than he did Oxford. Canadians at Oxford, says Skelton, either work over their accents and become Anglophiles or discover their own innate Canadianism and turn more or less intensely nationalistic. He himself grew aggressively Canadian.

Chief interest of his life, however, remained that boat. By now he had a 33-foot yawl, and this lorelei succeeded in luring him away from Oxford altogether. He gave up the third year of his Scholarship in order to sail down into the Mediterranean, along the coast of Spain and Italy, in and out of every port on the island of Corsica and the Balearic Islands. He tried to support his operations by writing, but it was a tough game, with so many wealthy British and American yachtsmen able and willing to pay to have their cruises written up. However, he shipped his stuff off to English magazines, managed to get along on incredibly small expenses, with good wine and good company in every port, former fellow students from all over the world sometimes sharing his journeys.

Mainsail Stolen

End of his cruise came when his mainsail was stolen in Genoa. The few cheques rolling slowly in from periodicals didn't seem to cover such serious replacements. On the other hand, an offer of a teaching post at University of Saskatchewan was there in his mail, looking like real money. He headed back to Canada, but found during the succeeding months that enough of his writing finally went to print to have financed another year of wandering.

Skelton's post at Saskatchewan was a one-year engagement as acting Professor of Political Science while the permanent professor was on leave of absence. He enjoyed the experience and acquitted himself not too badly.

After that Beauharnois Power Co. took him on in an unexalted position as an economist. The job was more interesting than he had expected, however, as it involved learning the economic basis of the power industries, and by way of attracting new industries to Beauharnois, he had to study the raw materials and market conditions affecting each industry. Skelton acquired an excellent hold on the economic background of businesses on this continent.

When Bank of Canada was set up in 1935, the young Governor, Graham Towers, had to set about from scratch, gathering in a new staff for a brand-new venture. Research Department was going to concern itself not so much with studies in banking operations as with general Canadian economy. D. A. Skelton was chosen as Chief of this Department, which he has headed ever since, because of his wide knowledge of Canadian commodities and businesses.

Part time during the years 1933-34 Skelton worked for Harvard University, writing one section of a volume got together by W. Y. Elliott and subsequently published under the title "International Organization of Non-Ferrous Metals". This was, in effect, a study of world metal cartels.

It took Skelton a year or two on mainly organization of his Bank of Canada Department. The Governor and the Deputy attached importance to it, and he was permitted to gather in what has turned out to be an excellent group of research economists, men who have been loaned to various Government boards during this war.

The whole relief problem of the depression years led to the Research Department of Bank of Canada spending considerable time on Provincial Finances and relations between the Provincial and Dominion Governments.

On Sirois Report

Skelton was made Secretary of the Sirois Commission on its inception. Preparation of material for the Commission, organizing its hearings, compiling the reports gave him a full-time job. The report suggested adjustments in the financial and constitutional relations between the Dominion and the various Provinces that were designed to effect more equitable handling of modern social and economic problems. The Commission sat from '37 to '39, and Skelton spent all of 1940 finishing the report and getting ready the most elaborate Dominion Provincial Conference ever held in Canada. It opened in Ottawa in January of '41. But meantime war had submerged the whole business. War industry activity relieved the pressure of unemployment and relief that could have reduced the Provinces to co-operation and feathering of their fiscal autonomies. Some felt they could afford to be cavalier. Canada saw British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec walk out of the Conference that was designed to last six weeks—on the second day.

Once again pressure of events seems to warrant the assumption that the Prima Donna Provinces may feel they must either all hang together or all hang separately. Much in their attitude will depend upon how the rest of the world shapes its affairs. There is at least one known quantity, our near neighbor the U.S.S.R., operating in the world market on a central planning basis that challenges everyone else. Our own men of the armed forces seem to expect social changes in Canada that could hardly be carried out by any Province without the help and co-operation of Dominion Government. Perhaps the forthcoming conference will last its time out and produce.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Partisans Sent to Yugoslavia to Destroy Mihailovich Forces?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE article by Willson Woodside, Foreign Editor, on Yugoslavia (SATURDAY NIGHT, April 22) is a very intelligent and unprejudiced article, which explains the real picture of the present Yugoslavic problem.

One of the leading Swiss newspapers, Basler National *Zeitung*, stated (December 12, 1943): "It was General Mihailovich himself who in June, 1941, assembled all Serbs for a new resistance and thus waged guerrilla warfare against the German occupation forces. In Great Britain and elsewhere, it became customary to judge the situation only currently. Today one can see that the movement of Tito has taken the form of a totalitarian régime. How can freedom, democracy and federalism exist if other parties are not tolerated but only this one?"

It is a fact that Tito and his friends who are leading the Partisans came from the Soviet Union. They were sent to Yugoslavia by the Comintern with a specific mission; to destroy Mihailovich's patriot forces if they could not be moulded into a revolutionary arm which would be willing to support a communist régime.

Mr. Ralph Stevenson, British Ambassador to Yugoslavia, in Cairo, on October 22, 1943, talking to a group of war correspondents accredited to the Allied High Command, said that "it must be stressed that Mihailovich certainly has control of all Serbia, a part of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro, extending out to the Adriatic in Dalmatia and even to Slovenia." And he added:

"All the accusations of the Partisans that Mihailovich is a fascist, collaborating with the occupational forces, are completely unfounded, and spring entirely from the efforts of the Partisans to blacken Mihailovich among the Serbian population, and frustrate him when the moment comes to seize power in the country. General Mihailovich from the beginning of the struggle has loyally collaborated with the Allies."

Toronto, Ont. DIMITRI J. TOSEVIC.

New Constitution

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I READ V. E. G..'s article on constitutional revision with great interest. It is a subject of great importance to Canadians.

Certainly I agree with him that we do need constitutional reform, but as to the method to be used and the end to be achieved I differ with him.

The Rowell-Sirois Report has made it clear that a re-allocation of legislative responsibilities and revenues is highly desirable. If we are to have a modern federation functioning with a workable constitution this change must eventually come about.

However, it is difficult to envision how a constitutional convention, composed of all the diverse elements of political opinion in Canada could give us a constitution to suit the needs of today. We have already seen the difficulty of agreement even on a process of amendment. How much more difficult it would be to agree on what amendments are needed.

V. E. G. appears to have adopted an idealistic line of thinking, and has not given consideration to the basic problems of a federation such as ours. We are a federation for the simple reason that we cannot agree amongst ourselves and refuse to be governed by one body alone.

Again, I cannot understand how he thinks that a Parliament without political parties would give Canada good government. Parties are essentially a part of our political make-up, and without them we would lose our fundamental political drive. It is even more difficult to realize how a Parliament composed of a "cross-section of Canadian political opinion" would function properly. There must be "ins and outs" for the two-party system is the basic tenet of democracy. Witness the political dilemma in pre-war France whose representative body was made up of so many political groups that France could not give her people strong government.

I am of the opinion that the interpreting power in the hands of the Supreme Court of Canada and several constitutional amendments would go a long way toward the resolution of our constitutional problem.

Toronto, Ont. IAN MACF. ROGERS.

Information Please

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

FOR the love of Canada and Canadians why must Canadian War Loans be pushed by Americans? As one who listens regularly to "Information Please" and enjoys it to the full, the program from Toronto on May 1 was pretty flat. All the participants seemed ill at ease, and though Mr. Fadiman tried his very best his plea had a hollow sound, for after all Mr. Fadiman doubtless has no love for Canada—there is no reason why he should—Neither is he an actor. To plead the cause of Canada and her war loan is the province of wholly patriotic Canadians.

To the listener there was no discernible reason for putting Mr. Lester B. Pearson on the program. His voice sounded like a calf with croup. It was a signal compliment to the guest, but programs are usually considered from the standpoint of the listener, though it would seem that nineteenth century politicians haven't yet found that out.

Surely there is one Canadian of outstanding literary or artistic ability capable of taking part in such a program—one whose warmth of personality over the air could with vigor plead the cause of war bonds.

Norman, Okla. E. J. TOMPKINS

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The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

confess that cold shivers run up and down our spine. For a Rentals Administrator may "(a) require any person to furnish any information in any specified form and manner; (b) enter or authorize any other person to enter any housing accommodation or shared accommodation to inspect it or to examine any books, records and documents relating thereto." Be it noticed that these two powers are unlimited. The R.A. can require any person to furnish any information, not about matters concerned with rentals, but about absolutely anything. (We have heard of one case in which an R.A. demanded information concerning the price that would be asked for a certain piece of land on which there were no buildings and might never be any.) He may enter, not any building concerning which there may be a rentals dispute, but any building whatsoever which is used or might be used for the purpose of housing. He may examine (he may also seize and take away) any records relating to any housing accommodation; and the regulations do not say anything about his returning them or being in any way responsible for their safe custody. If the owner does not think that his property is housing accommodation, the R.A. determines whether it is or is not, and what he determines is conclusive. The R.A. has the powers of a commissioner under the Inquiries Act, but he is not limited by the Inquiries Act as to the way in which he exercises them, for "the method and procedure of exercising his powers shall be such as a Rentals Administrator may adopt."

These things are a bit difficult to tolerate even in time of war. They may be necessary in order to prevent possible obstructive tactics by the owners of property. But they must not be continued for a day longer than necessary. One of the important elements of the property system, which many people seem to have forgotten, is that the existing fund of property in any community is constantly wearing out and must be constantly replaced by the investment of the savings of individuals, if the system is to continue to function. And the system will not continue to function, if the ownership of property is going to expose citizens to a grave risk of inquisitorial investigation and annoyance at the hands of autocratic officials.

NON NOBIS

ALL the day long I have used strong hands,
Traded with neighbors
Or practised cunning and unusual skill
Or reasoned this-and-that till my mind savors
Which settled course will bring me good or ill,
Pleasure or pain.

All the day long—and joyous in my going
Till the light has fled;
Then in a happy converse with my mate
And with the dancing children we have bred,
Heedless of ailing worlds, or cruel Fate
Weaving her web.

What of my neighbor by the Moldau stream
Or in Honan?
What of the rags upon a gibbet hung
That once enclosed the glory of a man
Ardent for peace and love, fervent, and young,
And innocent?

There—but for the grace of God
And Britain's No,
There, on the gallows-tree I might be swinging
My loose rags flying as the fierce winds blow,
My murderers, in brown, dicing and singing
A ribald song.

Lord, teach me to know the measure of my days
While the guns guard me in familiar ways.

J. E. MIDDLETON

U.S. Congress

THE Empire Parliamentary Association, as our readers are aware, has undertaken a new and important service, by publishing the first quarterly number of a *Summary of Congressional Proceedings, U.S.A.*, covering September to January last. It is available to non-members at $1.50 per copy with postage extra, or $6 per annum post free, from the Oxford University Press, Toronto. We have first to record a very emphatic opinion that it would be more legible if its type were a point or even two points smaller in face on the same body. After that we have nothing but approval to voice. The editing is done with the same judgment and competence as are shown in the *Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire*. The debates dealt with are all of a nature to interest parliamentarians in all countries, the subjects including the House and Senate resolutions on U.S. participation in the maintenance of world peace, the Moscow Conference, the proposal to amend the treaty-making power of the Senate, and the proposal for a question period in the House for heads of departments.

A most valuable feature in the Appendix is the description of the organization, powers and work of the two Houses of Congress. There are also the Ten Conclusions of the five Senators who visited the war areas, the text of the Republican Declaration of Mackinac Island, and other important documents.

The editor has not attempted to tone down the language of the few anti-British speakers, but it must be admitted that they sound less preposterous in these fairly full summaries than they did in the newspaper headlines. However, it is interesting to note that Senator Nye thinks that "A decent attitude on the part of our Allies toward us and our honest purpose following the last war, together with a just and honorable peace, might have found us in the League of Nations." And Mr. Tarver, Georgia Democrat in the House, said he was not charmed by the Churchill suggestion of a common citizenship "with the English" after the war and "would not be willing for our country to be part of any world organization dominated by Great Britain." Mr. Tarver seems to have failed to acquaint himself with the voting power of the British and American populations. He also thought it was most ungrateful of the British to vote in a Gallup poll that Russia "had contributed most to Allied successes in the war, with Great Britain second, China third, and the United States fourth."

WATER JUMPER

Concealed Mines

THERE is a deep significance in the observation of Marshal Erwin Rommel which was recently recorded by a German war correspondent who accompanied him on a tour of coastal fortifications. The Marshal, according to the correspondent, on seeing a field full of spring flowers, observed that "it was wonderful to think that underneath those flowers 80,000 mines were concealed."

That which we admire is usually that which we ourselves resemble. The coastal mine field so carefully prepared by the Germans and so much admired by their military leader is a perfect symbol of the German character. Underneath a charmingly peaceful and thoroughly deceptive surface is concealed a passion of hate and destruction, accompanied by a devilish efficiency in the attainment of the objects of that passion. The world has for nearly a hundred years been looking at the German daisy field and refusing to believe that it masks a complete readiness to destroy humanity and a most efficient organization for doing so.

The mine field which Marshal Rommel admired will in due time be gone over inch by inch by the troops of the United Nations and its deadly contents neutralized. But for many years after the war is over, the German nation, no matter what evidences of spring-time harmlessness it may present, will have to be inspected at periodic intervals for concealed weapons. For the German likes his meadows to be mined and his national policy to be a masquerade of false benevolence.

Spring Affliction

MEN have always growled about housecleaning. It's a disturbance, a break in the established order, and there is no more resolute Tory than a husband. If his pipe-cleaners have always been stored behind the clock, cursed be the hand that puts them in a corner of the book-shelf!

So he hears with misgiving his wife's casual remark on the state of the curtains. If she looks too long at the dust-streaks above the radiator he suffers a strange quivering of the stomach. Disaster will soon be upon him. Maybe he'd better go out for a breath of fresh air. Not that this will stave off calamity! Nothing will.

A day will come when all the living-room pictures will have been taken down, each leaving a whiter rectangle than the tint of the surrounding wall. He will see the windows naked to the sun, and the dirt upon them will be apparent to the dullest eye. But another day will come when he will be able to see out of those windows, when the room will smell like innocence, when the furniture will be waxed and shiny. Then will the husband secretly admit that maybe this cleaning was all right, though it was a dam' nuisance all the same.

We're in the midst of world-housecleaning; a hateful thing to every man of taste. For all his customary ways and comforts are disarranged. He doesn't know his way about. He stumbles over obstructions—and swears. His congenital idleness of thought and conduct is outraged. His protest over change of every kind rises to high heaven.

And don't think that reference is made herein to the Tory mind only. Radicals of all kinds are not less conservative. What they have always done is their ideal. Trotsky was a conservative communist. He protested against change. There are Labor leaders on this continent who dislike the advanced Labor movement in England.

In truth all advocates of the holy past are alike. They are just men, objecting to housecleaning. But some day, please God, this home we all live in may be a more livable place, and even the deepest-dyed traditionalist will feel better for the cleaning fury, even though he won't admit it.

The Passing Show

A BOOK describing in detail, with illustrations, the mechanism of all the small-arms used in this war has just been published. Killing is quite an art! The time is ripe for a book (with blue-prints) on how to stay alive and healthy.

•

A squadron of bombers always "zooms" across the Channel. The use of the word "flies" would be counted a disgrace by the New journalism.

•

Should a girl marry a soldier? Nobody can say for sure. As to that other question: Should the soldier marry the girl, the answer is Yes; loud and unanimous.

•

Says a mournful literary critic, "No one in Germany is writing fiction now." What? Not even Goebbels?

•

The United States Army has captured Montgomery-Ward, the Chicago firm having moved back strategically to straighten its line. No doubt Sears-Roebuck, its most active competitor, smelled the battle from afar, the thunder of the captains and the shouting.

•

The Chancellor of Victoria University has been promoted to the office of Vice-Chancellor. And that's solemn truth, a reward for having been a good boy. More and more the English language doesn't mean what it says.

•

A Toronto eating-counter flaunts the sign "Beefburger." The silent suggestion that hamburger has something to do with ham is distressing to lovers of our celebrated English language. But perhaps even more distressing is the suspicion that there is no beef in hamburger. At this time any reference to horses relates only to the Woodbine Track.

•

Concerning W.B.F.

Most visitors are dull and cold,
Cast in a prosy, rigid mould.
But varied comic dreams unfold
When Foster comes.

We hear of projects vast and wild,
Wherewith the world may be beguiled,
And giggle like a foolish child
When Foster comes.

A Bluenose he, a Truro-ite,
Whose fancy is a brave delight.
Oh, we could sit and talk all night
When Foster comes.

His high finance is smooth as ice,
He'd mend the Senate in a trice.
For us, all working is a vice
When Foster comes.

Though Truro holds him day by day
Sometimes he's like to slip away
And hurtle west. Oh, frabjous day
When Foster comes!

J. E. M.

•

What a nice gesture it would be now if Mr. Drew were to present Mr. Bouchard and the Quebec Hydro Commission with a bust of Sir Adam Beck!

•

Some Canadians are protesting against a CBC commentator who called Franco a Fascist. It is at least encouraging to know that they regard the title Fascist as an insult.

•

Farms under the CCF system are to be held under a "use-lease title," which seems to mean that the farmer won't be thrown out until somebody else wants the farm.

•

Eugene Forsey wants to include in the "cost" of life insurance the time lost in resisting the importunities of the agents. Not wholly lost, Mr. Forsey; it strengthens the moral fibre against other forms of temptation.

•

Dr. Schacht, who financed the raising of the German army, is said to be in retirement and raising pigs. For the same destiny—the slaughterhouse.

•

An advertiser in the Powell River, B.C. *Town Crier* is looking for a detachable cabin top he has lost. There's no harm in raising the roof now and then—but fur gosh sakes, put it back!

•

A classified ad read: "We pay cash for beer, and wines bottles." Haven't bought any wines bottles lately, but we find we have to pay cash for beer ourselves.

•

Another stated simply: "Wanted, plain chest." What's wrong with the one you've got, —tattooed?

Camp Borden, "City of Soldiers", Faced and

By Ruth Talbot Hobberlin

Joe Canadian, typical Borden man, in fighting trim. Off duty, he seeks — and finds — entertainment.

Does he miss that pretty-girl ticket vendor? Well, he'll see his favorite "lovelies" on the screen.

SOON after the reopening of Camp Borden for war training, it was realized that a lot of hard work and too little play could make Joe Canadian a very dull soldier. Not that he minded hard work: he expected it. What really bothered him were those duty-free hours from 6 to 10 P.M., when his time was his own, and there was nothing to do.

Borden, Canada's largest military training camp—a "city" of more than 1,100 buildings — is populated by thousands of troops whose homes are scattered across the Dominion. One of the very features that made it an ideal battle training area—the fact that it is off the beaten track—also raised the problem of providing suitable entertainment within its own boundaries. To meet this need a committee was formed, headed by Major C. T. Rober, Senior Camp Paymaster.

One of the first jobs undertaken by the committee was to provide an immense building for motion pictures. Two large drill halls were joined to form what now is Canada's largest movie house. Scouts searched through Ontario for used theatre seats and bought up several thousand; seating capacity soon became 5,200, with standing room for another 2,000.

When experts arrived to install the projection booth a technical difficulty arose. This theatre is some twenty feet longer than New York's Radio City Music Hall. Ordinary projection lenses would not throw the picture so great a distance. For a time it was feared that the two projection machines would have to be set up in the centre of the auditorium. Finally, special lenses of longer focal length were obtained from the United States, permitting the booth to be installed at the rear of the building. The North End Theatre now is noted for having the longest "throw" in the world—234 feet from lens to screen.

Hollywood came to Borden via motion pictures in May, 1941. In three months the box office receipts had paid off the initial cost of the theatre. However, the camp covers a 45-square-mile area. Those Joe Canadians who were quartered near the North End were able to attend the 1915 hours (7:15 P.M.) show and still be back in barracks by "lights out" at 10:15 P.M. But for those men in more distant sections this was not possible. The problem was met by the opening of a second theatre, named in contrast, the South End, with a seating capacity of 1,500.

Movies have become Camp Borden's most popular form of year 'round entertainment. For 15 cents if he is in the ranks, or 25 cents if he is a commissioned officer, Joe can enjoy the newest and best of Hollywood's productions. It is not unusual for films to be shown well in advance of Montreal, Toronto or Winnipeg. In fact, the technicolor picture, "Du Barry was a Lady", had its Canadian premiere at the South End Theatre. Sundays, when his friends and relatives arrive in Camp aboard the C.N.R. "Sweetheart Special", Joe has the privilege of entertaining them—free of charge—at the movies. For these matinees the brass band of A-11 Canadian Infantry Training Centre, directed by Sergt.-Major (W.O.1) G.H. Thompson, of Toronto, and composed entirely of men of the 48th Highlanders, parades to the North End Theatre and provides an excellent band concert for the early comers.

Major Rober, who is in charge of booking, believes in variety. The programs include westerns, musicals,

No, these Camp Borden lads are not attending a lecture in advanced Commando tactics. They are part of a capacity audience of 5,200 in Canada's largest movie house. The North End Theatre at the Camp is some twenty feet longer than New York's Radio City Music Hall.

"Naughty but nice" murals of the "gay nineties" adorn the lobby of the North End Theatre. They are the gift of the Heliconian Club of Toronto and were executed by various members. Many service organizations and amateur groups, in co-operation with the Citizens' Committee for Troops in Training, provide entertainment for the troops.

Solved the Problem of Mass Entertainment

Canadian Army Photos

comedy, drama, news, and the "Canada Carries On" series. When high class talent is available, motion pictures are replaced by stage presentations.

Hollywood stars come to Borden in person. Charming Gail Patrick caused many soldier hearts to beat faster when she appeared at the North End Theatre in the interests of the Fifth Victory Loan campaign. When Jack Benny and the inimitable Rochester were special guests, ski troops formed a guard of honour. Gracie Fields flew from New York, and thousands of soldiers stood in line for hours, waiting to hear about "The Biggest Aspidistra in the World." Songs by Jean Dickinson and Lawrence Tibbett won round upon round of applause. A jam-packed house listened to James Melton sing, joke and tell stories during his memorable two-hour one-man performance.

You may be sure that even if Joe Canadian was not glamour-conscious in civilian life, he becomes so while at Borden. A peep at the lid of his barrack box will reveal a very discerning taste in the matter of pin-ups, which, as you will discover in his conversation, serve as a build-up to his *one and only* girl back home. While the pin-ups are merely print clips from popular magazines, *she* has the distinction of appearing in a "real photograph."

To date the box offices have grossed well over a million admissions. Profits have been used to provide additional soldier entertainment—10 bowling alleys, gymnasium equipment for five drill halls, a 15-acre sports field with a quarter-mile cinder track, several smaller zone fields, and a dance floor for the Y.W.C.A. Hostess Hut just outside the North Barrier.

Movies have a part too in the free entertainment arranged by Capt. S. J. Bailey, of Vancouver, B.C., Camp Auxiliary Services Officer, under the auspices of the Canadian Legion, Y.M.C.A., Salvation Army and the Knights of Columbus. A current list of activities includes not only 16mm. films, but indoor sports, games, glee club, and amateur shows—singing, tap dancing, comedy skits and ventriloquism—by army personnel. Stage presentations by groups from Hamilton and Toronto also are sponsored each Saturday evening by the Citizens' Committees for Troops in Training.

Among the best-known amateur entertainers in camp is Trooper William E. Barnes, of Toronto, who recently participated in his 100th show. Pte. Fred Loveday, of Markham, Ont., has been associated with him in more than fifty performances. While Corp. Robert J. Redfern, of Toronto, who runs Barnes a close second in the number of shows, originated the name "Bordenaires" for one of the camp's entertainment groups.

In addition to the many shows in the Army area, Joe Canadian is made welcome at the model movie house of the Royal Canadian Air Force. In comparison with the Army show houses this theatre, with its 574 spring upholstered seats, might almost be termed a miniature. However, it boasts an inclined floor, and the interior decorations are of the most modern design.

If you should ask Joe what he considers the most important "want" of hard training troops, his answer would be promptly: "Mail and movies!" This is why Hollywood comes to Borden in a big way.

Pin-ups are taboo on barrack walls, so Joe Canadian makes use of the lid of his barrack box. Clipped mostly from popular magazines, they serve as a build-up to his "one and only" girl back home (centre).

Who wouldn't smile when the Miss in the officers' mess is Gail Patrick, relaxing after her appearance at the North End Theatre. From the left: Major N. H. Browne, Major C. T. Rober, who heads Borden's entertainment committee, Major D. E. Rogers, and Major E. Mackay.

Not the "Biggest Aspidistra in the World" but a huge bunch of roses the boys at Borden gave "our Gracie."

Minus celebrities, amateur groups take over. Tpr. Wm. Barnes and his "Charlie" have played more than 100 shows.

Top-ranking radio and movie stars appear in person. Even if Jack can't play the "Bee", Ann doesn't need any help.

Greek Relief is a Pattern for Europe's Food Relief

By ANNE FROMER

A pattern for the postwar feeding of liberated Europe is in operation today.

The chief donor of 15,000 tons of wheat each month and essential protein foods is the Canadian government. The conveyor is a fleet of Swedish ships, and the recipient is the Greek nation which credits the gift of food with saving an entire people from starvation.

Valuable lessons of distribution and, particularly, of dietary necessities are being learned from this experiment which later will have to be followed in many countries.

SOME idea of the magnitude of the role Canada will be called on to play, and is ready to assume, in supplying food and medical aid to the peoples of occupied nations immediately after the war, was given by L. B. Pearson, Minister-Counsellor of the Canadian Embassy in Washington, in a recent Toronto address.

But Canada's preparation to implement the important position to which she has been elected in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation agency, does not consist only of earmarking supplies for immediate shipment when hostilities cease. With the war still at its height, she, aided by Swedish ships and Swiss officials of the International Red Cross, has been doing a practical job of salvation, in Greece, a nation condemned by the Nazis to death by slow starvation and disease.

There has been no motive in this work other than to save lives, yet lessons learned in the basic nutritional needs of a stricken people, in packaging, transportation and distribution of foodstuffs in Greece are building the pattern for a postwar program when virtually all Europe and many another country, will be in need of "emergency treatment".

Since the fall of 1942 nine Swedish freighters laden with food and medicines have been plying the submarine-infested waters of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, with safe passage granted by both the United Nations and Germany, between Canadian ports and Piraeus, the port of Athens. Chief item on the manifests of these ships has been Canadian wheat, 15,000 tons of it a month, the gift of the Canadian Government to its stricken ally.

But recently, since the session of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at Atlantic City, more proteins in various forms have been shipped. No matter how eagerly the flour and other basic foods were received by the Greeks, and how large a part they played in saving hundreds of thousands from death by starvation, it was found that lack of proteins still left adults and children subject to edema, a disease which causes the body to swell, and lowered their resistance to almost all other forms of disease.

"Emergency" Foods

Ships which sail from Canadian ports — lights brightly blazing by night, incidentally, in sharp contrast to other ships which travel the unfriendly ocean lanes under full blackout—in future will carry, in addition to the 15,000 tons of wheat a month, the following protein-rich protective foods:

6,000,000 pounds mixed beans and peas.
1,350,000 pounds milk.
675,000 pounds dry soup mix.
550,000 pounds rice.
2,250,000 pounds fish products.
675,000 pounds special high-protein spaghetti.
675,000 pounds soy stew preparation.

Many of those products are "emergency foods", developed in co-operation with the food industry especially to feed the Greeks, and eventually all European or other populations which need "emergency treatment" after the war.

One of the most important constituents of the foods is soy beans, soy grits and soy flour. This humble Chinese bean, the "latest discovery" in the food world, contains as much protein as meat or milk, is much cheaper and infinitely easier to package and ship. The soup mix mentioned above, for example, contains 25 per cent soy flour or grits, 50 per cent pea flour, 10 per cent powdered skim milk, and 15 per cent flavoring and yeast, the latter with a high vitamin B content. Two bowlfuls of this soup provide nearly half an adult's daily requirement of protein.

The stew mix also contains soy products and tastes like meat stew. The spaghetti's chief protein content is— soy flour. The fish products are mainly ground pilchard and other fish which, in pre-war years, were thrown overboard by fishermen. This, too, is a new industry, and will not only feed the people of Europe after the Nazi yoke is removed, but will become an important article of general diet in Canada and other "prosperous nations".

The Greeks are even getting a "delicacy" now—canned squid. Although this cousin of the octopus has not been in great—if any—demand by the housewives of North America, it has always been an epicure's dish to the people of the Mediterranean. Instead of throwing it away or selling it for bait, fishermen on the Pacific coast will ship around 1,000,000 pounds of it to the canneries this year.

Nazis: "Let Them Starve"

Chief reason why the Greeks—every one of the 5,000,000 who remain alive of the more than 7,000,000 at the outbreak of war—need to be fed is that the country has no considerable industry or natural resources which might induce the Germans to keep the working population alive. Greece and the Greeks are useless to us, say the Germans, therefore — let them starve. Besides, no occupied nation has fought the army of occupation as fiercely as have the Greeks, despite the recent unfortunate outbreaks of internecine warfare.

At best, Greece before the war produced only 20 per cent of the food needed to feed her people, and occupation, starvation and the ravages of the Germans have cut even this low degree of self-sufficiency to the vanishing point. Children, of course, are the worst sufferers, as this impartial report of the Geneva headquarters of the International Red Cross poignantly tells:

"A square in the centre of Athens offers the lamentable spectacle of hundreds of little vagrants, come from all points to the capital. Row upon row of skeletons, pallid, devoured by vermin, they stand holding out their hands to passers-by. They fight over dust bins in search of a mouthful of food, and dispute their booty in the gutters.

"On the railroad bridge near the square, which receives the heat of the engines, the vagabond children stretch out to warm themselves. The same scenes may be witnessed on every other square and street in the city, outside all the restaurants, apartment houses and buildings in which the army of occupation quarters its troops. Everywhere, the children.

"No dogs, cats or chickens are to be seen any more. Children on the quayside pick up heads and bones of fish and eat them greedily. Little worn skeletons fall asleep on the pavement's edge, and on awaking are no longer able to rise. Hundreds of women carry tiny, wizened babies, unable to nurse them because their own bodies are even more emaciated than those of the children."

But perhaps even more heart-tugging is a description given by a Swiss representative of the International Red Cross of the other side of the picture, of the arrival and distribution of a quota of relief food from Canada in a tiny village.

The Miracle of Food

"The miracle has happened—the village, which was at its last gasp is saved for several days. For three weeks now, and longer, the inhabitants have been asking themselves anxiously: 'Has the flour arrived?'

"Anguish had reached its peak and spread over faces livid and skeleton-like. Then we hear that the flour and beans have arrived at Megalopolis. At once faces light up, legs stiffen again. A young man climbs the steeple and sounds the alert. The village crier, himself nearly starved, makes his rounds and cries loudly: 'Tomorrow, everybody at the church of St. Nicholas for the distribution of food.'

"The emotion is overpowering. Women cross themselves and, tears in their eyes, offer up prayers of thanks.

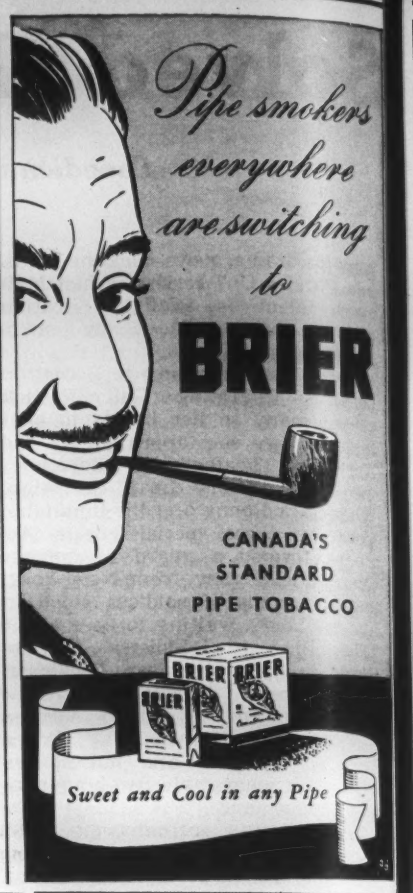
"At last the day of resurrection arrives. A wave of humanity rolls towards the church, men, women and children, all carrying bags and baskets. The valley of St. Nicholas is filled with these fantastic-looking beings, who can no longer stand on their feet, but sprawl on the grass, eyes fixed on the point where the food cart will first come into view.

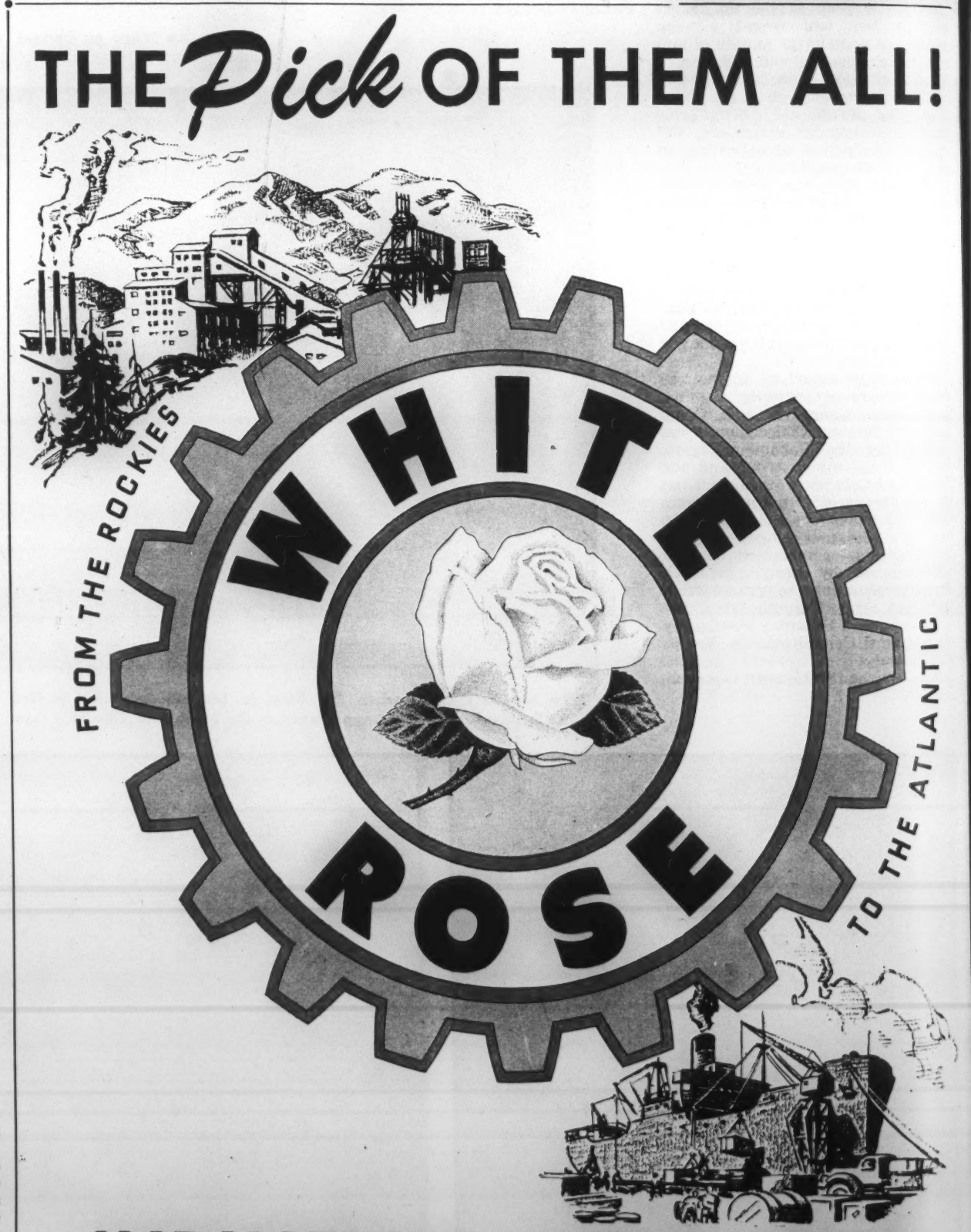
"Some of the children, those still with a little strength left, climb on the rocks to give the signal that the cart is sighted. Towards 10 o'clock a voice, weak yet joyful, intones: 'Here they come, here they come.' At once all the 'skeletons' arise. Instinctively they make the sign of the cross. Lios murmur the hymn of Christ Arisen. The cart arrives, bearing with it new life for so many people.

"First to descend is the Red Cross representative. Barely has he set foot on the ground when he is picked up and borne aloft, acclaimed by the starving people. At the sight, the heart quickens.

"The president of the community, mounted on the step of the cart, speaks words of gratitude to the Red Cross. With visible emotion, the representative gives his thanks and declares the Red Cross will do everything possible to keep the people alive.

"The distribution begins, carried out in the fairest way. The next day all ovens are fired. And with the smoke that rises heavenward goes the grateful prayers of those whom the Red Cross has saved from certain death."

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[The 63rd Annual Meeting of Canadian Pacific Shareholders was held in Montreal on May 3rd, 1944.]

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THE WARTIME ACTIVITIES of Canadian Pacific have been indispensable to Canada's contribution to victory. Rail freight traffic has doubled and passenger traffic has increased threefold compared with peacetime.

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Canada Training Army Men for Civil Affairs

By CAPT. F. H. WOODING

For some time it was pointed out that Canada was losing an opportunity by not taking part in AMG, now known as the Civilian Affairs Administration, in occupied countries.

Last December, after study with the Department of External Affairs, the Army opened a Civil Affairs Course at the Royal Military College. The Course covers both political and military training and is being given by army instructors. Officer candidates must have had both extensive administrative experience in civilian life and military training.

ONE of the most vital tasks now facing Allied governments, and one which will become increasingly responsible as the complexity of the overseas struggle progresses, is the administration of civil affairs by the military commanders in territories occupied by United Nations forces. The urgency of well-planned and systematic direction of, or co-operation with local authorities in such administration, has been one of the lessons of the present war. It has, in fact, been proved conclusively that military success depends to a large degree upon the speed and efficiency with which public utilities, transportation, communications and routine community activity, in areas laid waste by bombs and shell-fire have been returned to normal. The job of reestablishing such facilities can only be done by soldiers trained for the purpose.

Both Great Britain and the United States have for some months been active in this field and have already gained much experience in Sicily and Italy. In those countries, which are occupied enemy territories, the organization set up to administer civilian matters has been known as the Allied Military Government (AMG). It is now called Civil Affairs Administration.

Started Last December

Although Canada has not been separately identified with this work, preparations for fuller participation are being made and groups of Canadians, hand-picked and highly trained, are now available to proceed overseas whenever required for assignment to operational areas.

The Department of National Defence, after careful study and on the advice of the Department of External Affairs, decided last December to open the Canadian Civil Affairs Staff Course to train suitably qualified officers from all three services for work in this field. The Royal Military College, Kingston, which is now serving temporarily as a war staff college, was made available for instructional purposes, and the Defence Department and the Department of External Affairs co-operated in drawing up the syllabus of training for the course.

Requirements for acceptance as civil affairs officers are rigid. Those volunteering must be between the ages of thirty-five and fifty-five (physical fitness is, however, absolutely essential); they must have ability and experience in administration at the executive level, and they must be militarily trained. Character and personality are important, as are stability, initiative, powers of decision, adaptability and tact. University training, preferably that which includes a knowledge of languages such as French, German, Dutch or Italian, is highly desirable.

Because of the all-embracing nature of civil affairs, candidates must have been, in private life, top-notch men in administration fields. These include government administration (such as federal, provincial or municipal); public works and utilities; transportation (management or maintenance); agriculture (federal, provincial and county or district official, large farm management); veterinary service; mining, trade (distribution, retail or wholesale); industry (factory organization or management); telephones and telegraphs; public health and hygiene; relief and welfare; contracting, catering, banking; law, police. On the basis of such experience, officers should be able to undertake the general administrative duties which are so urgently required.

The course now under way at Royal Military College is similar in many respects to courses being run at the University of Virginia, Charlotteville, and at Wimbledon, England, with which British centre close liaison is maintained.

Military Staff

The Course has the benefit of a highly trained directing staff working under the general supervision of Major-General H. F. H. Hertzberg, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., Commandant of Royal Military College, whose personal interest in the work has contributed much to the success already attained. The course itself is divided into two parts, one embracing military studies and the other civilian studies. Heading these departments are Lieut.-Col. T. F. Gelley, staff instructor at R.M.C., and Lieut.-Col. T. W. L. MacDermot, former principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto, and a recognized authority on international affairs.

The work of civil affairs officers in the field is essentially a part of military operations and for that reason all officers must be thoroughly trained in army organization and administration. The fact that all candidates have had previous military training—many with field experience in the last war—and are in numerous instances former senior staff officers, is taken into account. The military studies they take at R.M.C., therefore, are largely refresher in character with the most up-to-date knowledge from the fighting fronts added.

To get the most realistic picture of the duties which these civil affairs officers will be called upon to discharge, consider the capture by Allied troops of a German stronghold somewhere on the continent. The objective, a once-peaceful German city, has been subjected to 'round-the-clock' bombardment from land and air. Only when great destruction has taken place does the enemy withdraw, and our forces march in.

Purpose Solely Military

The civil affairs officers have advanced with the troops, and here is what probably would take place. A few hours after the troops move in, the civil affairs staff, working directly under the Commander of that area, would set up a form of local government. This administration would be intended solely to further the progress of military operations and would aim, first, to bring about order among the civilian population, and, secondly, to give it relief, food and medical care so that the operations of the troops would not be hampered by civilian confusion or disease. In fact, civil life would have to be restored as rapidly as possible to normal, in the interests of the fighting soldier and of the supply lines behind him.

To carry out these plans, the chief Civil Affairs Officer would allot definite tasks to each of his staff. Being general administrative officers, they would assess the situation, take first aid measures and call in any necessary specialists.

The public health officer would study medical needs and the general question of hygiene. He would then, with the co-operation of the civilian authorities, set up the required facilities. And so it would be with the legal, transportation, financial, agricultural and industrial officers.

Each, an expert in his line, would deal with separate problems and as well as possible under the circumstances would institute the necessary re-adjustments.

Civil Affairs is a military and not a political organization. The success of civil administration by the British and the Americans in Sicily and Italy has already been pronounced, and it is reasonable to suppose that, in dealing with more virile and educated populations, its value will be even greater when the Allied forces invade continental Europe.

Canada's participation in this work is a logical development of her pledged responsibilities as a senior partner in the company of United Nations. By assuming a share of this special work now, Canada will incidentally be preparing for the day when she will be called upon to accept even greater responsibilities in broader fields of international administration. A supply of Canadians who, by virtue of their training and experience, could serve usefully in these fields would enhance Canada's good name and give her appropriate status in international relations as a whole.

By entering this new field, Canada is keeping step with the forward march of the times and in Civil Affairs her Army is equipping itself with a new and highly important branch of modern military organization.

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Danube Valley is Key to Europe's Future

By MURRAY OULTON

With the possibility that the United Nations may strike at Germany through the Danube Valley this all-important area of Europe is again brought into prominence.

As the main waterway for seven countries, the Danube River has long offered a vexatious problem. Along its banks lie Bavaria, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania. Hitler had planned to remodel the valley and make it an appendage of the Greater Reich. While Hitler's methods will not do, it is recognized that some unity must be achieved along the Danube, if its peoples' economic problems are to be solved.

LAST autumn the Nazis openly admitted that the Army was aiming at Odessa—although they never imagined it would get there—and that its capture would open up vast strategic possibilities; the seizure of the Romanian oil-fields and a drive up the Danube valley to meet a possible allied invasion of the Balkans from some other part of South-Eastern Europe.

Now the battle for the Danube valley is becoming a more imminent possibility with every day that passes. The river itself has been intimately associated with the history of south-eastern Europe from the earliest times and around its course innumerable legends are woven.

The United Nations are vitally interested in this river, one of the great waterways of the world, cleaving its lordly course of 1,750 miles through Bavaria, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Romania, for much of the trade on its lower reaches is carried in normal times in British ships, and it consists chiefly of wheat, barley, and Indian corn, although petroleum, tallow, hides, salt, fish, lumber and wool are exported in large quantities.

The role that this mighty river, with its 300 tributaries, some of which themselves rank as considerable waterways, and draining 320,000 square miles—about one-tenth of the area of the Continent—plays in the commerce of Europe, is so tremendous that the nations interested in it would never permit it to be controlled by any one country. Under ordinary conditions the International Danube Commission and the European Commission of the Danube are entrusted with the control of the river, but they are temporarily in suspense during Nazi occupation of the Danubian States.

Open to All in Peacetime

In peacetime a pilotage and river-improvement service is maintained, the expenses being met by shipping dues. The river is open to all nations, and although from time to time changes in the composition and powers of the Danube governing bodies have taken place, their object has been to give every nation its due rights on the waterway, and to ensure the smooth passage of traffic on this mighty waterway. Along its course there are approximately a score of important harbor towns.

To Hungary and Czechoslovakia in particular the river is of vital importance. Before the war the Czechs equipped their port of Bratislava, and both Budapest and Vienna were extremely important ports. Among the Nazis' schemes were the enlargement and modernization of the harbor facilities at Vienna. Romania's dependence on the river's navigational facilities is apparent from the fact that two-thirds of its imports from industrial Europe reached her along it. In the other directions, since the sea route to Hamburg is closed, the Nazis have been shipping oil from the Romanian Danube oil port of Giurgiu. But transport is slow, the return voyage to Vienna being stated to occupy 30 days.

As one would expect, the idea of international control of the Danube was utterly abhorrent to the Nazis. For years Hitler has been planning to remodel the Danubian basin, making it nothing more than an appendage of the "Greater Reich". This stunt began with the absorption of Austria, was continued in the ravishing of Czechoslovakia, went a stage further when Romania was compelled to give up two-thirds of Transylvania to Hungary, and its latest stage is seen in the occupation of Hungary.

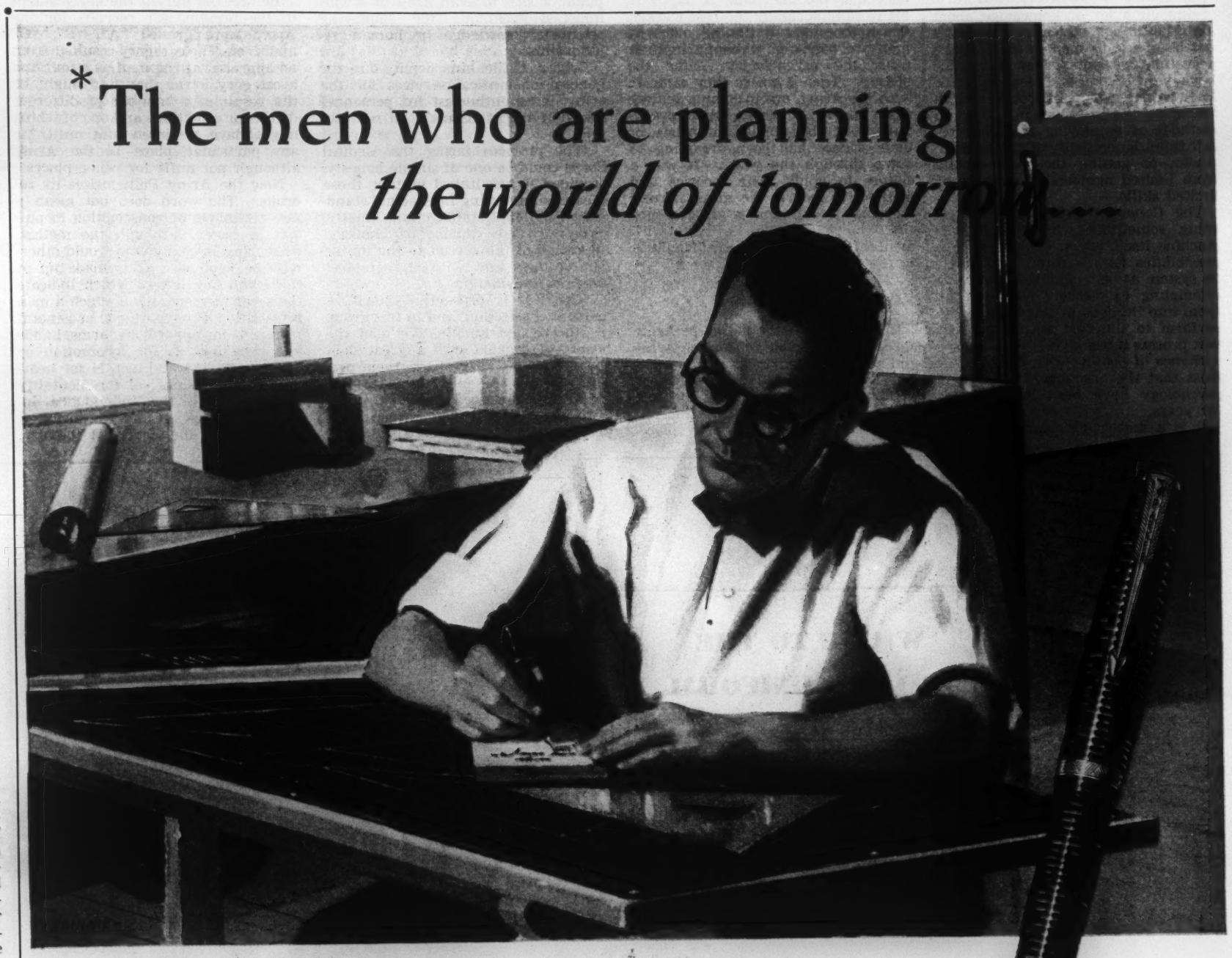
Most far-sighted authorities on this extremely difficult problem of the future of the Danube believe that in place of the conglomeration of mutually hostile and mistrustful small States, a federation of some sort is essential. But Hitler's method of going to work, making the Danubian peoples nothing more than slaves toiling for the "super Nordic" will not do.

Two problems must be solved—that of economics and that of nationalism. Under the Hapsburgs, the waterways of the Danube and its great tributaries, and the railways whose web centred at Vienna, provided an unparalleled system of transport. But the ramshackle Austro-Hungarian Empire failed to reconcile the conflicting nationalities of Danubia. As a contrast, although after the last war these peoples were given the chance of self-government, economically the settlement was a retrograde step. Yugoslavia and Romania lacked capital, and Hungary was described as "a ranch without a market."

According to Ernst Klein, a veteran Austrian journalist, his people have as their ideal a union of some kind among the Danubian peoples; "We Austrians do not want to dwell in a house in which Prussia is billeted. We Austrians do not belong to the German Reich; we belong to the Danube Basin. There are rooted our history; our culture, our commerce." Undoubtedly with such an "empire" the enormous economic problems of the Danube could be tackled on an adequate scale, not piecemeal as in the past.

At a British Association conference one speaker advocated a regional scheme for the provision of electrical power, transport, and irrigation, called it a "D.V.A." for the Danube Valley, that is, on similar lines to the famous Tennessee Valley Authority of the United States. There is unlimited scope for such development, for the standard of living among the peasants in the Danube Basin is among the lowest in Europe.

*The men who are planning *the world of tomorrow*



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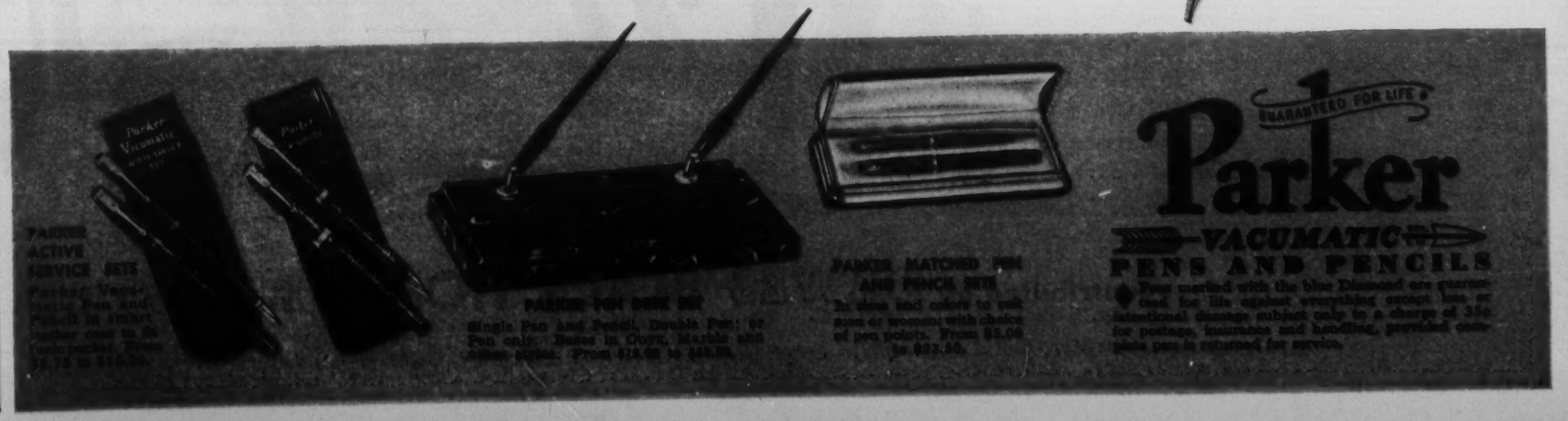

GUARANTEED FOR LIFE

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PENS AND PENCILS

Army's Selection Methods Useful to Civilian Life

By FRANCIS FLAHERTY

The Canadian Army's personnel selection system based on the Pulhems Profile has, it has been agreed, done a good job. Through placing men in the type of work for which they are best physically and psychologically suited it has strengthened both morale and efficiency.

Mr. Flaherty suggests that an application of Pulhemsizing to civilian life might be of value. He proposes applying it at the completion of primary school, at the end of high or technical school training, and at the time of application for employment.

THIS war like most others is turning up a lot of knowledge about material things which may or may not be of use to men in their future peacetime pursuits. New materials have been found and new uses for known materials. Improvements in machines of production and in methods of employing machines result from the necessity of saving manpower, of getting the most results from limited numbers of workers of limited skills.

The Canadian Army, however, is doing something with the human machine itself which has interesting possibilities for the future. Through its system of personnel selection it is attempting to sort out men and fit them into the jobs in which they will perform to the best advantage. In that process it has given psychologists a chance of dealing with men in the mass that the practioners of applied psychology have been looking for, for years.

It is a matter of common experience that the man who is happy in his work is normally the best worker. When it comes to finding out why men are happy or unhappy in their work the psychologists enter the picture. That is where they came in with the Army, and in coming in they were given a chance that practitioners of the applied branches of their science had been dreaming of down through the years. It was a chance to apply their theories and methods to men in the mass, normal men, not the abnormals and the misfits who had come to them with mental troubles and other difficulties in the past.

Vocational Guidance

Having, as they think and the Army agrees, done a good job for the Army and demonstrated the value of personnel selection they look for a chance to apply it in wider fields in connection with vocational guidance of school pupils, in employment placement services and in the personnel departments of large enterprises. The army has not only developed a new method of classifying men on medical examination with a view to efficient placement but has built up a group of selection officers who use medical information plus psychological tests and personal interviews and whose experience and skill thus acquired will be available for the application of such methods to civilians when and if the public wishes to avail itself of a war-impelled technique for employing scientific knowledge in human relationships.

Brig. J. C. Meakins, deputy director general of medical services for the army, is an enthusiast for personnel selection and in discussing it recently said:

"The problem facing the Medical Corps could be one of simple honesty, provided it has linked with it those capable of assessing intellectual standards, emotional stability and, finally, those who are capable of unbiased allocation of the recruit to the job he can do best and with the greatest personal satisfaction.

"The last is presently known as 'personnel selection' and to this group of sincere and imaginative men the people of Canada owe a great debt because, quite apart from their present accomplishments, they are laying a basis of procedure which, if the Canadian people will grasp and properly use it, will reduce the probability of those frustrations and disappointments which have dogged the hopes and aspirations of each generation."

The basis of personnel selection in the army is the "Pulhems Profile". That comes after a combined physical and mental examination and provides the selection officer with the basic information about each individual. The Pulhems system of classification is a distinctively Canadian method and the Canadian Army was the first force in the world to work out a formula for classifying separately as well as collectively, the essential elements that go to determine a man's ability to function as a soldier.

Early System Changed

Before and during the early stages of the present war recruits for the Army were graded "A", "B", "C" and so on. The category resulted from an appraisal of the man as a unit and a category lower than "A" might be the result of a number of different defects or conditions any one of which might have rendered him unfit for any particular place in the Army although not unfit for other places.

Now the Army Pulhemsizes its recruits. The word does not mean a new technique of conscription to pull 'em in faster, although the method does bring in many who would otherwise be kept out. It is made up of the seven key letters which indicate the seven elements upon which a man is classified, P for physique or general fitness, U for upper body, arms, hands and shoulders, L for locomotion or lower body, legs and feet, H for hearing; E for eyesight; M for mentality including both the individual's inherent intelligence and his acquired knowledge; S for emotional stability, his ability to stand up under the stresses of war.

The perfect soldier is the man who is fit for front line duty. He has to be able to stand the strain of battle both physically and mentally, to put forth great exertion, to endure hardship, to make long marches, to carry loads, to use his wits. Under the old system he was classified as "A1". Under the pulhems method he is rated thus:

Y.O.B.	P U L H E M S
22	1 1 1 1 1 1 1

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Contributed by DAWES BLACK HORSE BREWERY

vidual was born in 1922 (year of birth) and is perfect in all seven elements. He is therefore good for any job the army wants to give him. But that individual is better than the average of the old "A1" category because into "A1" had to go men who might have rated 2 or 3 on one or two of the seven components.

Some small defect could be noted in the Pulhems Profile which could not keep a man out of the old "A1" category. It might be sufficient to make a man feel uncomfortable and unhappy in one job but not to affect his efficiency in others.

The first five appraisals in the profile, P to E are made by medical examiners. The last two, M and S by pschiatrists. If a man grades P2 he is not fit for combat duty and a single 2 in certain other columns may keep him out of combat duty, but if he grades 2 across the board or in several columns he can serve up to but not in the battle zone. A man with the profile:

P U L H E M S
1 1 1 2 2 2 2

has the minimum requirements for a stretcher bearer in the front lines. He is strong, has good arms for carrying burdens, good legs for walking. His hearing is not good enough for distinguishing commands in the noise of battle, his eyes are just under the degree of perfection needed for accurate shooting without glasses, he is a trifle dull intellectually or under-educated and he has some background of emotional instability which might recur under strain.

One Grade 5 Means Rejection

A single grade 3 will keep a man out of the front lines except in a limited number of trades. A single grade 4 will keep him in Canada. A single grade 5 means rejection.

When a recruit's Profile is completed, assuming he has no 5's on it he comes before the selection officer who is already prepared for him with a statement of the minimum requirements in terms of the Pulhems Profile for 25 different groups of army jobs and some hundreds of subclasses in the groups. The selection officer also knows in what subclasses and groups men are required. If there is a need for cooks and a surplus of tailors a man having the minimum qualifications for both trades will be considered as a prospective cook but not as a prospective tailor.

Through a personal interview the officer learns the man's personal preferences and appraises his fitness for the various jobs open to the individual on the basis of army requirements and the man's Profile. Subject to the limitations of surpluses already existing in certain classifications the recruit is placed in the job the examiner believes he can do best. He will be happier in that job than in another because it is easier for him to perform it and he will do the job better because he will be happy.

Although the recruit's personal inclinations are taken into account by the examiner before making a placement, there is an element of compulsion about everything in the army which is not appropriate to civilian life but that element is not essential to the value of the methods employed by the army if turned to civilian conditions.

Many of the "frustrations and disappointments" which Brigadier Meakins thinks might be reduced by a wider use of such methods are the result of economic, domestic or social compulsion which blindly places persons in occupations and positions for which they are unfitted; compulsion which could be resisted and which would be either resisted or removed if the individual were examined and given advice at the decisive stage in his life.

In the main the people who are most happy in their employment are those who have had to struggle to attain to that employment or who are in occupations which in themselves present hardships and hazards. Hard rock miners and lumberjacks are rated by psychiatrists as men who are generally happy in their employment. The jobs are so tough that those who have mental or physical traits which make them unfit rarely last long. They are not in themselves attractive as they involve hardship. The man merely looking for a job takes something else. Professional men who have had to struggle to get an education are generally happier in their professions than those who did not.

All this points to the conclusion that happiness in work, and consequently efficiency in work, has something to do with a deliberate choice of work. In the present-day economy few people make a free choice of job. Most accept the first job which presents itself and which happens to be in keeping with their particular social background or environment. The drive to obtain a livelihood quickly comes from family circumstances. The necessity of keeping on earning leads people to remain in employment for which they are not fitted. They become unhappy, grouchy, and irritable. Their work suffers but not enough to attract attention. Their prospects of advancement disappear and that adds to their irritation.

The decisive stages in a civilian's life at which the methods of personnel selection might be employed are on completion of primary school, on completion of high or technical school and on application for employment with a large concern such as the civil service, the railway companies, banks, department stores, manufacturing concerns.

Would Be Early Guide

In the schools the application of such methods would produce information which would aid the individual in making his own choice. Joe Smith would be given a little information to aid him in arguing with a fond parent who wished to make him a bank clerk when he wanted to work on the railway and was better qualified to do so by reason of his inclination and native talents.

Joe's life would be happier as a result and probably more profitable. The railway would get a good engine driver and a bank would avoid a clerk who at the least might be offensive to the customers occasionally and at the worst might misappropriate its funds.

A pupil Pulhemized at school, whether or not he followed the advice given by vocational guidance experts, could carry his Profile with him through life. On presenting himself to the employment service for employment he would be directed to jobs in which he had the best chance of success and happiness. Within larger industries and businesses the method of personnel selection could be used to improve on present methods of selecting persons for promotion.

Application of the psychological methods developed by the army to job-placement and to promotion within large enterprises would neither add to nor subtract from the freedom of choice enjoyed by individuals. Application of the same methods in the schools, if a due regard for the individual were maintained, should increase rather than diminish the individual's freedom on choice. It would provide information on which intelligent choices could be made and assist in resisting the various degrees of compulsion and pressure which in the past have driven too many people into careers where they encounter frustration.

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"Back to Farm" Training for Our Peacetime Army

By DR. J. B. REYNOLDS, M.A., LL.D.

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This plan involves four major features: military training, technical training (presumably for the trades and industries), instruction and training in the conservation of natural resources, and in agriculture and animal husbandry.

Basic to the whole plan is the appropriation of ten or more Army and Air Force training centres which are at the disposal of the Federal Government, and with the approval of the Government will be available for the plan when they are no longer needed for present purposes.

So far as agriculture and animal husbandry are concerned, this article is prepared for the purpose of considering how the plan will fit in with the establishment on the land of men capable of providing a home and a living for themselves and their families, and of being a credit to the industry to which they belong.

Let it be understood at the outset that this rehabilitation plan, designed primarily in the interest of men in the forces, does not belittle or ignore the present means for agricultural training and instruction. Present means, all the work of agricultural schools and colleges, the activities of agricultural representatives, short courses intended to give special instruction on special subjects, may be continued to the fullest extent, and yet there will be a place left for this plan. Present means do not take care of present needs. Witness the large proportion of farmers in nearly every community who are farming after the traditional manner of their fathers, whom the newer agricultural science and newer agricultural practice have scarcely reached. Additional means will be needed to take care of the demobilization.

Farm Centres Suitably Located

It is a trite thing to say that farming is both a science and an art. It is nearer the whole truth to say that farming is an aggregation of sciences, and a multitude of arts. It is understood that these centres will be in "suitable locations." Suitable, that is to say, to the various kinds of farming that it is desired to study and to practice. That being so, locations must be chosen to give the widest possible range of choice in the types of farming. For while theoretical instruction may be set up anywhere to suit almost any type of farming, a candidate who wishes to be a fruitgrower must find his location in the midst of a fruitgrowing district, and the prospective dairyman must be placed in a district where dairying prevails.

In the two-year course proposed time and opportunity can be provided for a considerable amount of theoretical instruction. This is desirable, but the practical experience under a competent farm manager is essential. Some theoretical instruction can be given incidentally while the practical skill and experience are being acquired in actual work on the land or in the stable. Only partially is the converse true. One can learn in the class room much about handling machinery, cultivation and fertilizing of the land, and the feeding and care of animals. But not until he has carried these operations through the actual conditions he will face in farm work, should he consider himself competent either to do the work himself or to direct others in the doing of it.

To insist on practical skill and experience as the first essential in successful farming, and to place class room instruction, reading of books and laboratory work second in importance (though highly important and necessary in the equipment of an all-round good farmer), states our position in the matter of agricultural training. Even the so-called learned professions recognize the distinct fields of science or theoretical training, and the practice of the profession. In medicine and law, for example, science may come first in importance, and practice second. The lawyer must know his jurisprudence and the doctor must know his anatomy before he can be allowed to practice. But anyone would prefer the experienced lawyer or doctor to one just starting out in practice.

Refresher Courses Needed

On the other hand, a client or a patient might prefer the bright young practitioner in a critical case to the old one who has been in practice thirty years and has not kept up to date. With the farmer likewise, his success will depend not so much on the traditional practices he acquired thirty years ago, as on the knowledge and improved practices he has gained during the thirty years.

Here then is the position with respect to farming, the necessary preparation for successful farming, and the essentials for continued success: first, skill and experience in farm practice and farm management; second, instruction by voice and book and demonstration, as time and opportunity afford; third, knowledge and practice improving as new methods come to light.

Candidates must first choose, or choose as soon as possible, the type of farming they wish to follow, in order that they may be placed at that centre of instruction and apprenticeship which will suit their choice.

It would be idle here, before the proposed plan has taken definite shape, to suggest how the training should be given, except as has already been indicated. Capable and well-fitted teachers, both in the classroom and on the farm, are absolutely essential to the right preparation of men for farm work and farm management. And that is true whether the candidates come with or without previous farm experience. If a man is already experienced and capable in the branch of farming he chooses to follow, he should not be put in a class with inexperienced men. What he needs is a refresher course on a well-managed farm, along with, perhaps, some intensive classroom and laboratory instruction. Though a man may claim previous farm experience, examination may show that his experience may be all wrong, or incomplete or inefficient. A thorough grading of the candidates, not only according to their desires but according also to their fitness, would seem to be called for.

It is suggested here that the several training centres proposed be organized each for the teaching of a special branch of farming, — dairy cattle, beef cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, fruit-growing, vegetable crops. Such an organization would prevent the need for duplicating equipment and staff, and would enable students to concentrate upon their particular specialty. For it must not be overlooked that modern farming has become a specialized industry. Even in those parts favorable to mixed farming, most successful farmers look to one or two main enterprises for their sources of income. The demands of any one of these enterprises upon the skill and the knowledge of the operator, the cost of machinery and equipment required in each enterprise, the greater economy in mass production, all demand that the family farm at least be limited in the number of its enterprises. To these considerations must be added the relation between commercialized farming—which is modern farming—and the market. The farmer who produces a considerable quantity of any product bears a more efficient relation to the market than does one who produces driblets in a number of products. Membership in farm commodity organizations which are formed for the purpose of marketing the different commodities implies that the member is producing a worth-while quantity of the product. Among all the dairy groups, the one with the largest number of producers has been unable to effect an organization, because the great majority of them produce such insignificant quantities that they are indifferent to the value of a marketing organization.

Farm Economics

Lest it be thought this discussion has run off the track and is diverging from the theme, now is the time to say that marketing, marketing organization, and farm organization generally are an integral part of modern farm training. Provision should be made for instruction in farm organization at every centre where farming or any branch of it is taught.

Which brings our theme around to Farm Economics. Economics is management. Management involves just two demands on the farm enterprises: continual improvement of soil fertility and of the farm premises; and making a living for the farm family. Students in agriculture will learn, if they do not know it already, that vegetable growing is practised for the purpose of raising cash crops generally on a small acreage; that in most years it is more profitable to sell animal products off the farm than grain or hay; and besides, that the sale of hay leaves nothing of the product on the farm, and the sale of grain leaves only the straw; while the sale of animal products leaves the manure; and that in whatever form the product leaves the farm, whether hay or grain or meat or milk, some fertility leaves the land, and must be restored in some form of fertilizer if the farm is not to be impoverished.

Also they may learn that certain kinds of farming may be carried on with much less capital expenditure than others. Poultry farming and hog farming, for example, because these kinds of live stock are fed mostly on concentrates, can be conducted with purchased feeds and require little land and less machinery; complete cattle farming requires considerable acreage, and large outlay in machinery. These are problems in farm economics.

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Let it be understood at the outset that this rehabilitation plan, designed primarily in the interest of men in the forces, does not belittle or ignore the present means for agricultural training and instruction. Present means, all the work of agricultural schools and colleges, the activities of agricultural representatives, short courses intended to give special instruction on special subjects, may be continued to the fullest extent, and yet there will be a place left for this plan. Present means do not take care of present needs. Witness the large proportion of farmers in nearly every community who are farming after the traditional manner of their fathers, whom the newer agricultural science and newer agricultural practice have scarcely reached. Additional means will be needed to take care of the demobilization.

Farm Centres Suitably Located

It is a trite thing to say that farming is both a science and an art. It is nearer the whole truth to say that farming is an aggregation of sciences, and a multitude of arts. It is understood that these centres will be in "suitable locations." Suitable, that is to say, to the various kinds of farming that it is desired to study and to practice. That being so, locations must be chosen to give the widest possible range of choice in the types of farming. For while theoretical instruction may be set up anywhere to suit almost any type of farming, a candidate who wishes to be a fruitgrower must find his location in the midst of a fruitgrowing district, and the prospective dairyman must be placed in a district where dairying prevails.

In the two-year course proposed time and opportunity can be provided for a considerable amount of theoretical instruction. This is desirable, but the practical experience under a competent farm manager is essential. Some theoretical instruction can be given incidentally while the practical skill and experience are being acquired in actual work on the land or in the stable. Only partially is the converse true. One can learn in the class room much about handling machinery, cultivation and fertilizing of the land, and the feeding and care of animals. But not until he has carried these operations through the actual conditions he will face in farm work, should he consider himself competent either to do the work himself or to direct others in the doing of it.

To insist on practical skill and experience as the first essential in successful farming, and to place class room instruction, reading of books and laboratory work second in importance (though highly important and necessary in the equipment of an all-round good farmer), states our position in the matter of agricultural training. Even the so-called learned professions recognize the distinct fields of science or theoretical training, and the practice of the profession. In medicine and law, for example, science may come first in importance, and practice second. The lawyer must know his jurisprudence and the doctor must know his anatomy before he can be allowed to practice. But anyone would prefer the experienced lawyer or doctor to one just starting out in practice.

Refresher Courses Needed

On the other hand, a client or a patient might prefer the bright young practitioner in a critical case to the old one who has been in practice thirty years and has not kept up to date. With the farmer likewise, his success will depend not so much on the traditional practices he acquired thirty years ago, as on the knowledge and improved practices he has gained during the thirty years.

Here then is the position with respect to farming, the necessary preparation for successful farming, and the essentials for continued success: first, skill and experience in farm practice and farm management; second, instruction by voice and book and demonstration, as time and opportunity afford; third, knowledge and practice improving as new methods come to light.

Candidates must first choose, or choose as soon as possible, the type of farming they wish to follow, in order that they may be placed at that centre of instruction and apprenticeship which will suit their choice.

It would be idle here, before the proposed plan has taken definite shape, to suggest how the training should be given, except as has already been indicated. Capable and well-fitted teachers, both in the classroom and on the farm, are absolutely essential to the right preparation of men for farm work and farm management. And that is true whether the candidates come with or without previous farm experience. If a man is already experienced and capable in the branch of farming he chooses to follow, he should not be put in a class with inexperienced men. What he needs is a refresher course on a well-managed farm, along with, perhaps, some intensive classroom and laboratory instruction. Though a man may claim previous farm experience, examination may show that his experience may be all wrong, or incomplete or inefficient. A thorough grading of the candidates, not only according to their desires but according also to their fitness, would seem to be called for.

It is suggested here that the several training centres proposed be organized each for the teaching of a special branch of farming, — dairy cattle, beef cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, fruit-growing, vegetable crops. Such an organization would prevent the need for duplicating equipment and staff, and would enable students to concentrate upon their particular specialty. For it must not be overlooked that modern farming has become a specialized industry. Even in those parts favorable to mixed farming, most successful farmers look to one or two main enterprises for their sources of income. The demands of any one of these enterprises upon the skill and the knowledge of the operator, the cost of machinery and equipment required in each enterprise, the greater economy in mass production, all demand that the family farm at least be limited in the number of its enterprises. To these considerations must be added the relation between commercialized farming—which is modern farming—and the market. The farmer who produces a considerable quantity of any product bears a more efficient relation to the market than does one who produces driblets in a number of products. Membership in farm commodity organizations which are formed for the purpose of marketing the different commodities implies that the member is producing a worth-while quantity of the product. Among all the dairy groups, the one with the largest number of producers has been unable to effect an organization, because the great majority of them produce such insignificant quantities that they are indifferent to the value of a marketing organization.

Farm Economics

Lest it be thought this discussion has run off the track and is diverging from the theme, now is the time to say that marketing, marketing organization, and farm organization generally are an integral part of modern farm training. Provision should be made for instruction in farm organization at every centre where farming or any branch of it is taught.

Which brings our theme around to Farm Economics. Economics is management. Management involves just two demands on the farm enterprises: continual improvement of soil fertility and of the farm premises; and making a living for the farm family. Students in agriculture will learn, if they do not know it already, that vegetable growing is practised for the purpose of raising cash crops generally on a small acreage; that in most years it is more profitable to sell animal products off the farm than grain or hay; and besides, that the sale of hay leaves nothing of the product on the farm, and the sale of grain leaves only the straw; while the sale of animal products leaves the manure; and that in whatever form the product leaves the farm, whether hay or grain or meat or milk, some fertility leaves the land, and must be restored in some form of fertilizer if the farm is not to be impoverished.

Also they may learn that certain kinds of farming may be carried on with much less capital expenditure than others. Poultry farming and hog farming, for example, because these kinds of live stock are fed mostly on concentrates, can be conducted with purchased feeds and require little land and less machinery; complete cattle farming requires considerable acreage, and large outlay in machinery. These are problems in farm economics.

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THE HITLER WAR

Problems and Possibilities for That Much-Awaited D-Day

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

I AM inclined to agree with a Soviet military expert with whom I was discussing the matter the other day, that "there is far too much talk about this invasion." Perhaps he implied that there was too little action; but taking just what he said at face value, one can imagine the impression which the immense flood of talk and print about our forthcoming operation must make on a person who helped himself to prepare the great Stalingrad-Caucasus counter-offensive in complete secrecy.

This commentary withheld itself from the hue and cry until last week, when there no longer seemed any use, such is the amazingly free discussion of invasion prospects being carried on in almost every quarter. Even so, these Hitler War articles are being limited to points which have often been in print, or are self-evident. The object is to correlate them into a useful pre-invasion picture.

The reader who is seriously trying to figure out things for himself on a good map should start by considering the big ports which are available along the invasion front. Despite the great development in landing barges of many specialized types, it is almost certain that we shall aim our first blows at securing good harbors. This was our procedure in North Africa, in Sicily and in Italy, where our first objectives were Casablanca, Oran and Algiers; Bizerta and Tunis; Naples and Bari.

Denmark's Disadvantages

This single, but vital, consideration almost washes out Denmark as a field for major operations. It is true there are long beaches on the Jutland coast, but these are covered by difficult shoals. There is only the single small port of Esbjerg, in the south, and the somewhat larger port of Aalborg in the north, with a 100-mile approach through a narrow, twisting fjord.

Add to this the very long flight for our supporting aircraft, even with their extended range; the long voyage for our landing craft over the North Sea, thus greatly reducing their usefulness in short-to-shore reinforcement and supply service; the ease with which Germany could reinforce this front and the narrow bottleneck through which we would have to push into the Reich; and Denmark can be put down as a possibility for a supporting operation at the most. Against this, however, the Germans must prepare.

Many of the same objections, but particularly the distance over which our shuttle service of planes and landing ships would have to operate, and German ease in concentration, apply to the narrow German North Sea coast. This coast may also be assumed to be strongly fortified, and is screened by Heligoland and other island bases.

Coming around to Holland, the coast is somewhat more favorable for landing operations, though there are many sandbars offshore; and there are big ports available in Amsterdam and Rotterdam. Both, however, are located 20 miles inland from the coast and have to be approached through canals which could be extensively blocked. And if we did succeed in seizing them and clearing them for use, our drive into Germany would be canalized between the Rhine and the Zuider Zee, a 25-mile gap, and would be hampered by the flooding of all possible areas.

Along the Belgian coast, we are coming within really convenient fighter range of Britain, and all but the smallest of our landing craft could be used in a shore-to-shore service. For ports, however, there are only Ostend and Zeebrugge. Antwerp lies far up the Scheldt, and its seizure might require many weeks of campaigning.

Nearer, But Tougher

Then, too, this coast, just because it is more convenient to Britain, is much more heavily defended than Holland or Denmark. And it is backed by one of the densest networks of road and railway communications in the world, to aid in German concentration against our landing.

The approach to Germany through the Belgian ports, or the three famous French ports across the Straits of Dover would meet the greatest difficulties, it is true; but once over these the path to the heart of the enemy's power, in the Ruhr, would be the shortest and most direct. The choice, therefore, will depend on whether we believe we *can* land, even where the fortifications are heaviest, and whether we choose to fight a short, concentrated campaign, or spread it out over a longer time, and a longer route to Germany.

Boulogne, Calais and Dunkirk must be massively fortified, on the landward as well as the seaward side, but we are in a position to overwhelm them with airborne and seaborne forces, if we decide to take our casualties in a batch instead of spreading them out all the way from, say, Cherbourg or Brest.

Cherbourg Is Obvious

The idea of seizing the Cherbourg Peninsula has always been an obvious one, so obvious that the Czech expert, Major F. O. Miksche, takes it as an example in his excellent book on *Paratroops*. But before we come to Cherbourg, there is the Dieppe-Havre-Deauville sector of the French coast to consider. We sampled the defensive strength of this coast on one famous occasion, though in an operation which employed no preparatory bombing and no airborne troops, and curiously enough threw the tanks against a seawall in the most strongly defended sector, rather than into the opening we soon secured at Pourville.

One might say, without too much exaggeration, that Dieppe was an example of how *not* to invade—and many Canadian officers did say just this to me when I was in Britain earlier this year. A pincers operation designed to seize the big port of Havre certainly cannot be left out of the enemy's calculations, in spite of the experience at Dieppe.

Even more obvious, as we have remarked, and probably more feasible, would be an operation to pinch off the entire Cherbourg Peninsula, with the important port of Cherbourg at the tip of it, well removed from German artillery fire once we completed the initial phase.

Here we are still within convenient fighter radius and ship ferry distance from Britain, though we are getting a little further away from our objective in Germany. Often predicted as the choice for our bridgehead, Cherbourg must be expected to be heavily defended. The question is: how much less heavily than the Channel ports? Enough to make it worth while striking this much further from the heart of the enemy?

Long Path From Brittany

Going beyond Cherbourg one can definitely expect to find an easier landing, on a more lightly defended coast. Hanson Baldwin, military editor of the *New York Times* discusses in a recent article, among other possibilities, the cutting-off of the entire Brittany Peninsula by landings in the north around St. Malo and in the south around St. Nazaire and Nantes.

This was the peninsula which Mandel and the few bitter-enders in the French Cabinet wanted to try to hold in June 1940, instead of going south to Bordeaux. When the Germans installed their U-boats in Brittany harbors in the following years, the seizure of this peninsula had a double attraction, as it would have eliminated these highly dangerous bases. Today that consideration is much less important, and what we have to do is balance the ease of securing this large bridgehead, with its numerous harbors of St. Malo, Brest, Lorient, St. Nazaire and Nantes, against the task of pushing the Germans back across the whole width of France.

At beaches along Britain's coast invasion troops are practicing the technique of assault landings. Scenes like this will be enacted in grim reality on a terrific scale when Allied forces strike at Europe.

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Looking southward from here, only Bordeaux offers major port facilities, and this is getting so far from the German border that it could only be considered as a possibility for a supporting operation, say in connection with a landing on the French Mediterranean coast, around Narbonne. It is not encouraging the Germans too much, I think, to say that our best possibilities lie between Ostend and Cherbourg, with Nantes as the outside likely limit.

But, as Mr. Churchill promised, there will be many feints and false alarms to distract them. One can make up interesting patterns of blows and timing which, in the mind's eye, send the German reserves scurrying in this direction and that, before the real blow is struck. Our air superiority could play a big part here, in hampering the enemy's reconnaissance, and hence his knowledge of our true intentions.

Strength of the Defence

Almost endless accounts have been written of the defences which the enemy has prepared along the more obvious or approachable sectors of coast-line, and around the main harbors. Of some of these defences the Germans themselves have published photographs. Of others we have doubtless received much information through French, Belgian, Dutch, Danish and Norwegian channels. Hanson Baldwin speaks of rifles, mortars, machine guns and artillery placed in position to enfilade the beaches, all carefully protected by land mines, anti-tank obstacles and barbed-wire barricades.

Offshore we must expect mines of all kinds, magnetic, acoustic and the ordinary contact variety, as well as minefields that are wired to a control point ashore and can be exploded simultaneously. There will also be various underwater obstacles such as concrete posts or upended rails stuck in concrete, designed to stave in the landing barges. In addition, Baldwin says, the Germans will probably bring out some new weapons.

He thinks it is certain that there will be many Nazi planes in the air on D-Day, in spite of our campaign of attrition. The Germans may use gas. Or they may spray oil on the water and ignite it. They will certainly use rockets and glider bombs, and perhaps the new rocket weapons which they have installed along the Pas-de-Calais coast. Only Tarawa, Baldwin concludes, can give us some conception of what the beach defences of Western Europe may be like. And unlike the Japs on isolated Tarawa, the German defenders may expect reinforcement to be rushed to them post-haste.

If there weren't another side to this picture, we wouldn't try to invade. It is well for everyone to consider in deadly seriousness the difficulties ahead of our troops, for there may be casualties and crisis enough to test us thoroughly, during the coming weeks. But it is also necessary to view the other side, with the very great advantages which our forces will have over the enemy.

Our Great Advantages

In the full confidence that theirs is the winning side, that they have taken the measure of this enemy in battles which drove him 2000 miles from Alamein to Anzio, that they have better and far more equipment, command of the air, and the support of a mighty ally squeezing Germany from the other side, they will swarm ashore, or drop by parachute or glider, with overwhelming superiority over the enemy immediately on the spot.

Last week the greatest air-borne operation in history was tested in Britain, with correspondents and observers barred. It seems more and more clear that we have deliberately foregone large-scale use of this weapon in battle, in the Tunisian and Italian campaigns, in order to conserve its remaining surprise value for the great day.

This stems from our experience with the tank weapon in the last war, when we frittered away its surprise value by using it as soon as we had two score ready. Air-borne troop operations are no longer a real "secret weapon" as the tank was in 1916; and indeed the enemy introduced them to us in 1940. Still, he doesn't know just how we will handle them, or on what scale.

In his diagrams Miksche shows three air-borne divisions of about 7,000 men thrown against the Cherbourg Peninsula. Two are landed across the communication centres leading into the peninsula, to check German reinforcement, and one behind the chosen landing beach, on the eastern side, south of Barfleur. For this initial operation he reckons that about 600 transports of the Douglas DC-3 or *Dakota* type, and 2,000 gliders, would be needed.

An Expert on Paratroops

He argues in favor of this smaller type of transport, against giant ones. The *Dakota*, being smaller and faster, presents less of a target to enemy A.A. fire and fighter interception. It can operate more easily at the altitude suitable for the dropping of parachutists. And it can land and take off in rougher and smaller areas than the big troop-carriers. There will have to be some big gliders, however, for the transport of heavy armored vehicles.

It will not always be possible, Miksche thinks, to attach a full transport fleet (approximately 450 planes and 1,350 gliders, according to his specifications) to each division. But at Crete the Germans transported 30,000 troops to the island with a single fleet of about 700 aircraft. And the enemy claims that, during seven weeks of July and August 1941, a single squadron of 15 *Junkers 52's* made 2,336 flights of about 125 miles each, carrying 2,700 tons of war material.

We have performed some feats in air transport ourselves, in the North Burma campaign, and clearly the possibilities of this arm, with the resources which we possess in Great Britain, are very great. They need to be, as the daily food consumption of an airborne division is reckoned at 100 tons, and its ammunition consumption, 160 tons.

Miksche provides his modern airborne division with a weight of armament which would not have been thought feasible a few years ago. The 6,700 troops would have, besides 4,200 rifles and 2,500 tommy guns, 250 light and 84 heavy machine guns, 90 two-inch and 48 three-inch mortars, 90 anti-tank rifles and 36 anti-tank guns, 24 field guns (three-inch demountable mountain guns), and 12 twenty-millimetre anti-aircraft guns.

The airborne troops will have the advantage of surprise and mobility, special training and skill in the use of ground, and aids such as artificial fog. "Last but not least, their special courage and spirit will double their efficiency in action." (We have certainly found this to be true of German paratroops whom we have met in ground action at Ortona and Anzio).

The Margin of Victory

Even so, their task of holding off the much more heavily armed German forces which will be trying to break through them to meet us in the bridgehead would be well-nigh hopeless were they not provided with intense support by our combat air forces. Of this they are assured, on a scale incomparably greater than the support which the German forces received on Crete.

The big armies and their mass of equipment, which can alone meet and defeat the Germans, must still come by sea. But it appears as though the margin of decisive victory will lie in what our airborne forces and our air support can do to hinder the enemy concentration against us.

The final proof of what our air power can contribute in this regard is yet to be given, but the indications are more and more encouraging. Even if one takes with a grain of salt the Ministry of Economic Warfare's claim that every important rail yard within 100 miles of the Channel coast, and along its entire length, has been heavily damaged, the weight of our sustained air assault is certainly greater than has ever been seen, or perhaps imagined, before, and must be a mighty aid to victory.

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Russians Double-Up to Win Production Fight

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

Russia's production record is still rising, thanks to a huge campaign to increase the output of labor. Both management and workers are combining to find spots where workers can be spared for other jobs, where modern conveyor methods can be introduced and where time savings can be made through new machinery.

That the campaign is effective is illustrated by the most recent production figures which show that, despite the major difficulties that have been encountered, output is still rising in the whole industrial field.

(Moscow—By Mail)

FROM one end of the Soviet Union to the other a vast campaign is in progress to increase labor productivity, augment the output, cut down the number of workers presently engaged in existing jobs and transfer them to new departments, new plants, new machines. The all-Russian slogan now is *"Ne chislom a Umeniem"*—Not with Numbers but with Ability.

And the most interesting feature of this campaign is the fact that the workers themselves and their trade unions not only take an active part in introducing rationalization in their plants, factories and mines, but often are its initiators. The aim, of course, is to provide the front with everything needed to destroy the enemy as quickly as possible. In the Soviet Union everything is subordinated to this one, national purpose.

Take the tank plant N. in the Urals.

The shop Superintendent Gorbunov recently asked Brigade Leader Kolenchuk to step into his office.

"Kolenchuk," Gorbunov asked, "How many people are there in your production brigade?"

"Twelve."

"What are they doing?"

"Assembling the gear box."

"What do you think, aren't there too many people on this job?"

"Oh, there's work for everybody!"

"So there's nothing to talk of, then, eh?"

Kolenchuk thought a while, then said:

"Let me think this over a day or two, will you?"

"O.K. Go ahead!"

For three days Kolenchuk kept out of the Super's way. Something obviously troubled him. He spoke little, did his work in silence, and just as silently spent his lunch period by himself.

One Man for Three

On the fourth day he came to the Superintendent's office:

"Vassily Petrovich," he announced, "I believe I have just a few too many men with me. Can't you take eight men off my hands for some other job?"

"Eight men!" the superintendent exclaimed. "Aren't you trying to bite off too much?"

"No, sir. I think we'll get along!"

His request was granted. Four men were left in the brigade, and the work suffered not at all.

A few days later Kolenchuk was shifted to another department for a while. His job was taken over by the young fitter Tepaikin.

At the end of the week Tepaikin approached the Superintendent and said:

"We three have been working for a week now and find that we can get along fine. We don't need any more men."

So, the number of men on the job dropped from 12 to three. The other nine were assigned to other departments and other machines. Production for the 12 rose by nearly 300 per cent. Nor did the wages drop. At the end of that month they were more than 200 per cent higher than at the beginning.

This is not an exceptional picture. The background of this story is exceedingly instructive.

For a long time the Soviet Union has known that productivity of labor of its workers was quite low in comparison to that of the western countries especially the United States, and even Canada and Britain. This was not only an economic, but also an acute military danger. In wartime the problem was sharp and immediate—productivity of labor had to be raised. More had to be produced with the availing labor so as to release the maximum number of men and women first for the front, and later for reconstruction.

Started Before War

Of course, only the sharpness of formulation was new. The problem itself was quite old. Even by 1937, as compared with 1928, industrial output in Russia rose by 5.3 times while the number of workers increased only by 2.7 times. In other words productivity doubled. In 1937 Soviet industry employed 8,363,000 workers. If productivity of that year were at the 1928 level then the same production would have required an added 8,000,000 workers and employees. So that it will be seen that certain successes had been gained even before the war.

In the First World War more than 19,000,000 men had been mobilized for the Russian army; industry lost 40 per cent of its workers. In this war the number of those mobilized is certainly no less than in 1914-1917 and the problem of industrial labor is accordingly sharpened.

"During the Patriotic War," recently wrote the Soviet economist I. Kuzminov in *Bolshevik*, theoretical magazine of the Communist Party, "the problem of productivity of labor has proven to be much more complicated (than in the First World War). This is explained by the tremendous scale of the war, the basic weight of which is thus far borne by the peoples of the Soviet Union, and by the special difficulties resulting from the suddenness of the enemy attack, and the seizure by the German-fascist armies during the first period of war of considerable portions of our territory which have been quite valuable from the economic point of view. The Patriotic War has demanded the separation from production of a considerable number of work-able people."

Despite these difficulties, which indeed are most *modestly* placed by the writer, Russia seems to have solved many industrial problems, even though with the none-too-small aid of the allies. Already in May 1943, Nikolai Shwernik, now Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, reported that from May 1942 to April 1943 productivity of labor rose: in aviation by 30 per cent; in the production of weapons by 15 per cent; in heavy machine

They'd "MOVE HEAVEN AND EARTH" to beat Hitler!

Damming rivers, hewing highways, building air-fields ... Canada's construction men have used all the modern methods and equipment to rush their war-born wilderness projects to completion. Like their brothers in the fighting forces these men rely on sturdy Goodyear products*... know they will be even finer in peacetime as a result of our wartime experience and research.

* Illustrated—Goodyear Earth-Mover, Dump Truck and Wheelbarrow Tires; Conveyor Belts and Pneumatic Drill Hose.

GOODYEAR

building by 11 per cent; in tank production by 38 per cent; in electrical production by 27 per cent; in light industry by 46 per cent; and in meat and dairy industries by 20 per cent. This meant that the front was able to get more from the same number or even less workers.

This growth of productivity continued in 1943: in munitions by 19.9 per cent over 1942; in aviation by a further 15.1 per cent; in electricity by 19.1 per cent; in chemicals by 12.7 per cent. Certain plants exhibited startling improvements. Thus the huge Ural Machine Building Works reported the 1943 increase of labor productivity by 65 per cent over 1942; and an equally huge plant, probably aviation, where the manager is Mr. Nestruyev, by 86 per cent.

What this means in terms of individual workers is shown by factory reports. One large artillery plant reports an increase in per capita productivity and output of more than three times as against the prewar figure. In the *Red Sarmovo* factory per capita productivity increased during the same period of time by 350 per cent and in the city of Gorky where are located some of Russia's main auto plants, by 200 per cent.

How are we to explain these startling figures?

Five-Year Plan Responsible

They are due in the first place to the fact that during the years of the so-called "Stalin Five-Year Plans" the Soviet Union actually did develop a very powerful industrial economy. If we had any doubts about this in the past, these doubts have now been dissipated in the amazing Soviet victories over German arms and German manpower.

It must now be recalled again, for this will have a direct effect upon our postwar relations and business with Russia, that during these five-year plans industry was created which in 1939 exceeded the production of 1913 by 12 and a half times. The machine building industry, heart of Soviet production, increased its output 50 times as compared with 1913. This increase has been vividly reflected in Soviet tanks, planes, mortars and artillery.

It is quite undeniable that even during the difficult years of the war Soviet technique has managed to introduce a number of extremely important innovations leading to an increase of per worker output. Among the most noted of these are the utilization of underground shield machinery such as used in subway building, for the mining of coal; the creation of new machine tools for deep inner bore drilling and drawing of heavy guns; the setting up of automatic lines of high speed composite machine tools for the complete elaboration of such huge parts as tank bodies etc. The latter innovation, by the way, substitutes eight large imported machines and 15 radial drilling lathes, and is served by only ten workers and two adjusters instead of the former 62 skilled workers. In one plant new machine tools built in Russia have replaced 400 universal lathes and freed 300 highly skilled workers.

It must therefore be admitted that in Russia during the war the technological advance in industry has not stopped or even faltered. Just the contrary.

The second problem with which the Russians seem to be coping is that of skilled labor. Especially in wartime Soviet industry assisted by the trade unions has succeeded in training large numbers of skilled men. Recently, to take but one example, it was revealed that in the Kuznetzk steel mills in Siberia, the system of "doublers" has been introduced where unskilled and semi-skilled workers are attached to skilled men for rapid one to three months training. According to the press it has been found that this period of time is sufficient, if properly utilized, to train fairly good workers in even the more complicated skills such as open hearth work. Essentially, however, skilled workers are drawn from the ranks of graduates of factory and trade schools established long before the war.

Nature has now taken a hand in the Battle of Russia and "General Mud" is impeding the German retreat. This Nazi pick-and-shovel brigade faces a well-nigh impossible task in seeking to improve this road. →

Conveyor Methods

Today every factory is introducing the conveyor or unbroken flow methods of production. As might be expected, this is being introduced first of all in war materials plants, but from there the example is rapidly spreading everywhere. Something Canada has discovered long ago, the conveyor method of production can be introduced almost in every industry and inevitably leads to increased output. For example the Commissariat of Munitions reports that conveyors have raised its output by 31 per cent last year.

But the Russians are not satisfied even with these increases.

Basically, they maintain, utmost production will only be attained by a combination of all these methods with socialist competition of worker and worker, department and department, plant and plant, industry and industry.

Socialist competition means competition in which the challengers and those who accept the challenges promise to produce more for the country. Challenges are duly discussed and publicised, and results are also made known to the whole country. Often all the central and regional newspapers are filled with reports on the progress of competition in industry and agriculture.

Especially fruitful seems to be the competition initiated, and still being developed, by youth production brigades established on the suggestion of the Young Communists. There are now more than 46,000 such brigades encompassing more than 400,000 workers. For their outstanding work 12,870 brigades have been named "front" brigades. In less than six months these brigades have freed more than 30,000 workers for other jobs.

At the end of last year on the initiative of the First Ural Tube Mill there were introduced the so-called "reviews of the organization of labor" where workers of the plant examine and discuss their own work and that of their neighbors and other departments, and occasionally visit other factories to go into their activities as well. At the Ural Machine Building works it is reported, 1,800 workers were transferred to new jobs following the public "review" of the organization of the work in the plant.

One other method deserves being mentioned. This is the encouragement of suggestions and proposals on the part of the workers for work improvement and job economy. In one plant a suggestion made by a worker resulted in the increase of daily production by 700 per cent and the release of eight machine tools for other needs.

It is not to be denied that all of these measures have a direct effect upon the life and well-being of workers. Many measures are being adopted to improve these even under wartime conditions. But these deserve more detailed discussion in another article.

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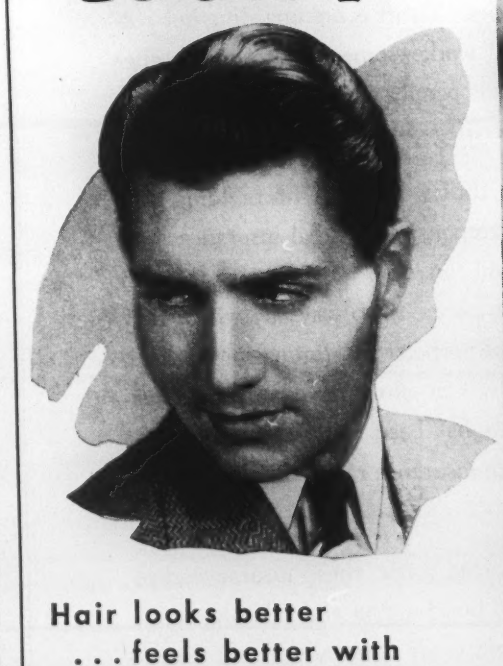

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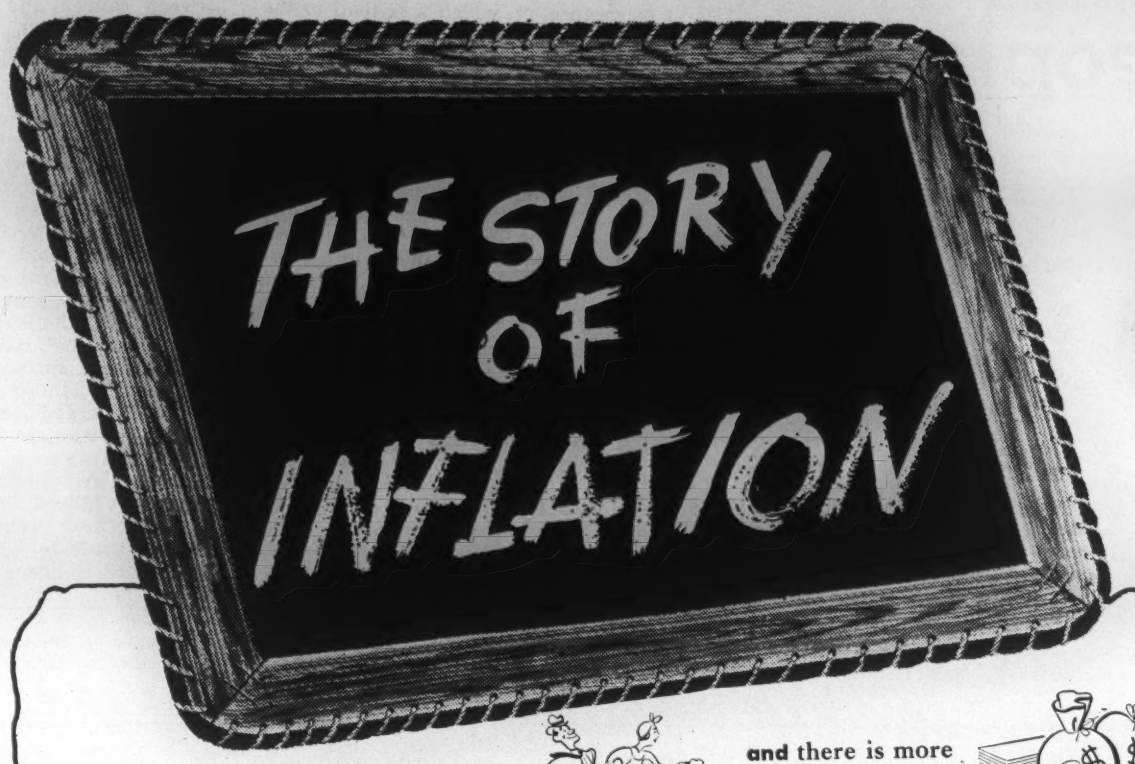


...in one easy lesson

In wartime, more people are working

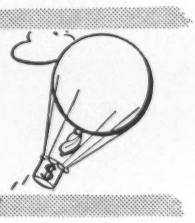
and there is more money to spend

but half of what is made is for war

so consumers can't get all they want

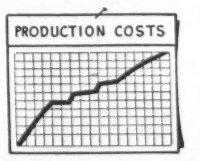
and people will bid more for what is available

so prices go up . . .



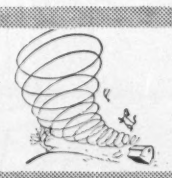
and workers need higher wages

costs of production go up



and producers and dealers need higher prices

and the vicious spiral of inflation gets started



but wages and salaries don't catch up with living costs

the spiral grows — and the sky is the limit

money buys less and less

hardship and confusion sweep over factory, farm and home

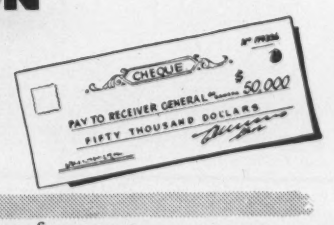
TO PROTECT US ALL FROM THE RISING COST OF LIVING AND THE DISASTER OF INFLATION

50.

a ceiling is set on prices

wages and salaries are controlled to prevent higher production costs from pushing up the ceiling

and excess profits are taxed away



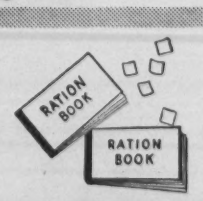
and individual incomes are taxed more heavily

Victory Loans are launched

to pay the costs of war

supplies are divided fairly among producers and merchants

rationing is introduced to ensure a fair share to everyone



at prices within the reach of everybody

and nobody is permitted to take advantage of the war to get more than his share

while the boys are out there fighting

(This is the third of a series being issued by the Government of Canada to emphasize the importance of preventing further increases in the cost of living now and deflation later.)

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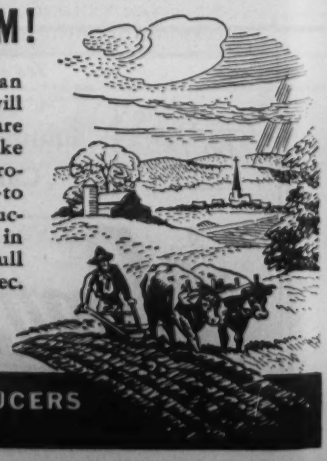

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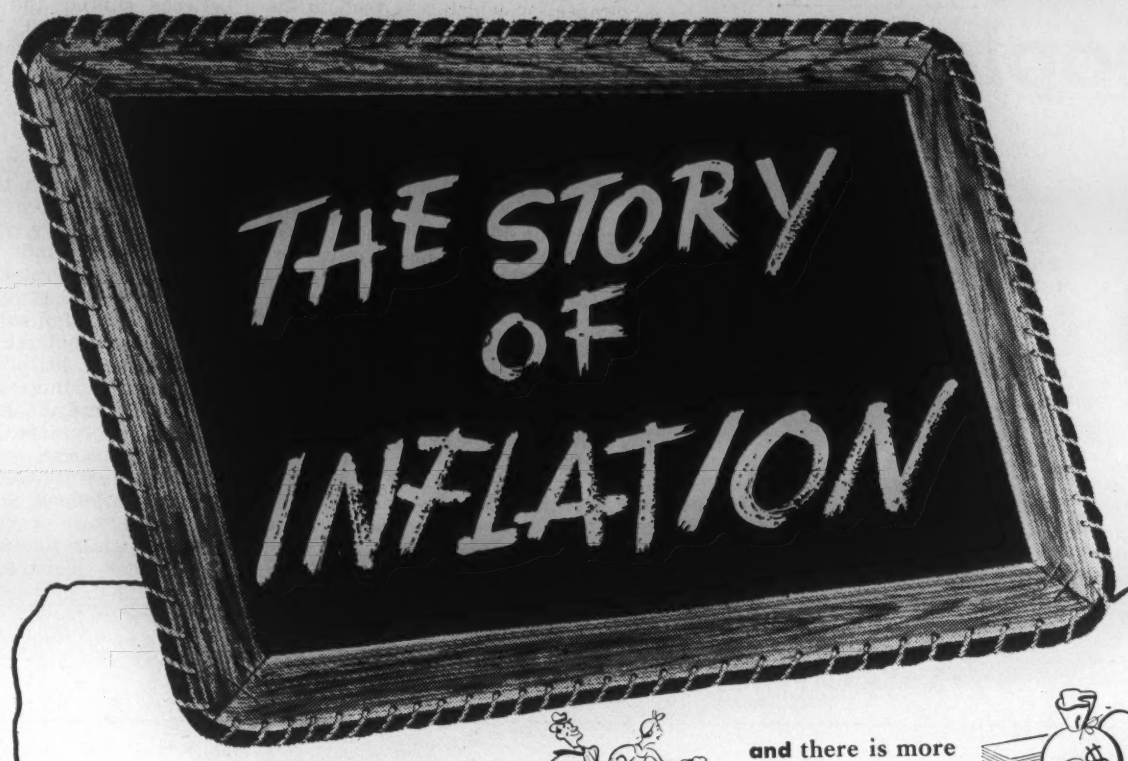

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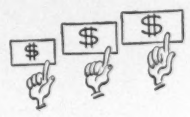
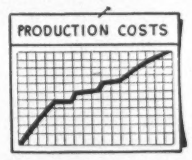


so prices go up . . .

and workers need higher wages

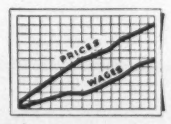
costs of production go up



and producers and dealers need higher prices

and the vicious spiral of inflation gets started

but wages and salaries don't catch up with living costs



the spiral grows — and the sky is the limit

money buys less and less

hardship and confusion sweep over factory, farm and home

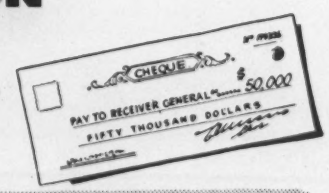
50¢

TO PROTECT US ALL FROM THE RISING COST OF LIVING AND THE DISASTER OF INFLATION

a ceiling is set on prices

wages and salaries are controlled to prevent higher production costs from pushing up the ceiling

and excess profits are taxed away

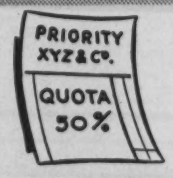


and individual incomes are taxed more heavily

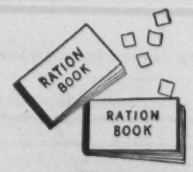
Victory Loans are launched

to pay the costs of war

supplies are divided fairly among producers and merchants



rationing is introduced to ensure a fair share to everyone



at prices within the reach of everybody

and nobody is permitted to take advantage of the war to get more than his share

while the boys are out there fighting

(This is the third of a series being issued by the Government of Canada to emphasize the importance of preventing further increases in the cost of living now and deflation later.)

Will Religious Liberty Mean a Freer Russian People?

By CARLETON J. KETCHUM

The visit to the North American continent of Britain's Archbishop of York, the Most Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett, has focussed Canada's attention once more upon the controversial issue of church versus state in the Soviet Union. Dr. Garbett travelled to Moscow a few months ago to meet Patriarch Sergei, head of the Union's resurrected Russian Orthodox Church, and in recent addresses in the United States and Canada has declared that Russia's people enjoy complete freedom in matters of religion.

The writer of this article knows Russia and has made a special study of the Soviet attitude toward religion since the revolution.

RELIGION is the opiate of the people! That was one of a number of slogans employed by Russia's Militant Atheist Society in a campaign in the middle 20's the ultimate objective of which was the complete eradication of their traditional religious beliefs from the minds of Russia's 190,000,000 citizens.

Religion is the opiate of the people! The words were emblazoned in letters five feet high on billboards. They appeared upon multi-colored streamers strung across street intersections in cities, towns and hamlets. They were shouted from the public platform, from radio loudspeakers, to mass meetings of workers; they were dinned in the ears of casual passersby in the streets by fanatical men and women, young and old, who had enrolled as volunteer crusaders in a movement whose membership by 1925 or 1926 had risen to more than 5,000,000.

It has been my privilege to spend five winter and several summer periods in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics since the revolution. I undertook my first visit to Moscow as the special correspondent of Lord Beaverbrook's *Daily Express* in the winter of 1922-23. Thus I was cabling and writing daily despatches from Russia throughout that historically dramatic period when the conflict between the Old Church and the New Church had reached the zenith of its force.

I attended the trials of Monsignor Tzepliak, Polish-born Roman Catholic Primate of Russia, of the aged Patriarch Tikhon, leader of the Russian Orthodox Church during the revolution and in Russia's early post revolutionary years, and those of many other prelates, Russian Orthodox and Roman Catholic alike. I called upon more than one occasion at the offices of the All-Union Headquarters of the Militant Atheistic Society, alternatively described as the Godless League of Russia. For I had become interested in that aspect of the Soviet revolution. I think it not an exaggeration to assert that I made a special study of that development of a social upheaval which, although up to that time confined to the Russian Union, threatened to engulf the world at large. It is upon the basis of observations accumulated in the course of those years of study that I have reached the conclusions which now I venture to express.

Combat with Church

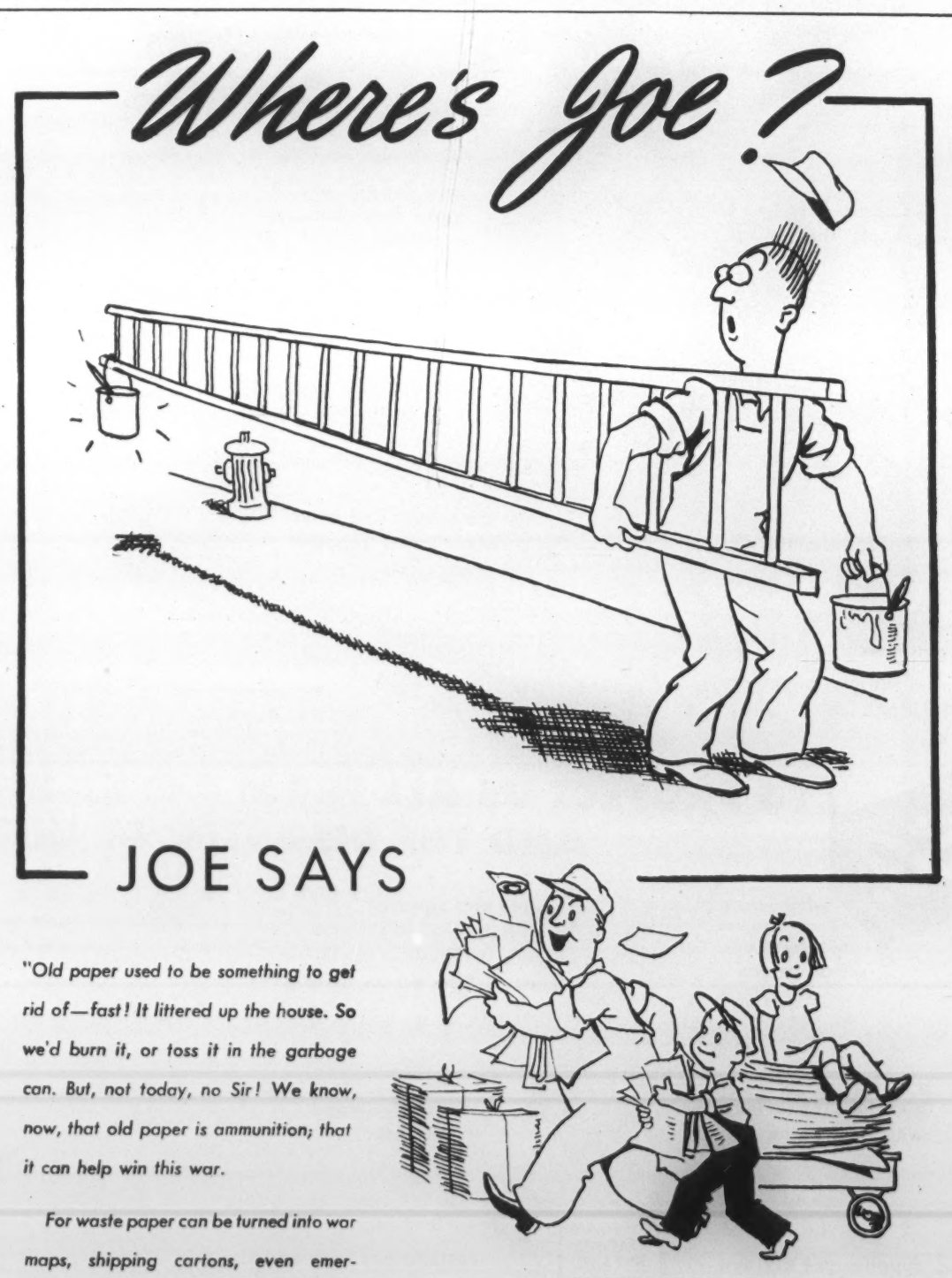
That Soviet Russia's leaders during and after the revolution engaged in mortal combat with church organizations of that day cannot be gainsaid. This conflict was inevitable by virtue of the very structure of the Czarist Regime; a regime which those responsible for the destinies of the new socialized Union were determined to destroy. The churches and particularly the Russian Orthodox Church had become part and parcel of that corrupt and decadent regime. The Russian Orthodox directly and others indirectly had long been subsidized to a very considerable extent by the Czar's hierarchy. It was only natural, therefore, that when that Empire became suddenly confronted with the fact of revolution, church leaders such as they were should throw in their lot, bag and baggage and no matter what the ultimate cost might be, with those who supported the Czar.

Sanguinary battles took place between groups of church citizens and agents of the dreaded Cheka or Ogpu (state political police) now known as the Gay-pay-oo, before the church power was finally suppressed. Hundreds of prelates of all denominations were arrested and hurled into prisons where they languished until their trials took place and, many, for years afterward. These facts I know not as an eye-witness of those particular events but because of the evidence adduced at the various religious or anti-religious trials which I attended as a newspaper correspondent. Priests and ministers invariably were arraigned upon similar charges. They were accused of engaging in counter-revolutionary activities to the detriment of the new state. Many confessed for they were still opposed to the new regime and confession was the simplest exit from their difficulties. Others including Russian Orthodox and Roman Catholic clerics argued their right to advise their flocks but more particularly their right to resist the state's sequestration of their church properties and treasures.

The aged Patriarch Tikhon signed a recantation which was read to the court by his defense lawyer. He undertook not to attempt further to oppose the new government and, upon that condition, he was given his freedom. The Roman Catholic Primate Monsignor Tzepliak might have been sentenced to death had it not been for the intervention of the British and United States Governments on his behalf and, indeed, the protests which poured into Moscow from all quarters of the globe as a consequence of the cabled "coverage" given that trial by the British and American correspondents including myself. After a trial which lasted for about a fortnight this aged prelate was sentenced to serve ten years of solitary confinement in the Lubyanka Prison in Moscow. He was reprieved, however, within a few months upon the conclusion of the first post-revolutionary trade pact arranged between Italy and Russia.

It was noteworthy to me at that time and remains so today that the most outstanding political figure in Russia during that period of strife between church and state was not Joseph Stalin but Leon Trotsky. Trotsky had become Minister of War and Leader of the Red Army. With Zinovieff, president of the Communist International which then worked assiduously for world revolution, and Kameneff, Trotsky's brother-in-law, the three formed a sort of ruling triumvirate, the existence and structure of which left no doubt in the minds of the correspondents that Trotsky was seeking to develop a government which would make him supreme personal dictator of the U.S.S.R.

Stalin was little known among foreigners in those days. He had not yet emerged on the scene of active governmental control although, of course, he had served as an aggressive revolutionary almost from his childhood. So that, in actual fact, all those religious or anti-religious trials to which I have referred took place in a period in


Where's Joe?
JOE SAYS
"Old paper used to be something to get rid of—fast! It littered up the house. So we'd burn it, or toss it in the garbage can. But, not today, no Sir! We know, now, that old paper is ammunition; that it can help win this war.
For waste paper can be turned into war maps, shipping cartons, even emergency water pipes and bandages.
So, let's save all of our old paper, and, when we've collected a sizable pile, either 'phone your nearest Salvage Depot or take it down yourself."
LET'S ALL DO MORE TO WIN THE WAR
Contributed by
Dow
BREWERY — MONTREAL

which Leon Trotsky, Zinovieff and Kameneff, were the Union's supreme administrators. All three may it be recorded, are now dead. Trotsky, as all the world knows, was murdered while in exile in Mexico. Zinovieff and Kameneff were not banished from the Russian Union but they were severely dealt with there and in time died in circumstances which have never been made clear.

Stalin's Beginnings

It is significant in the light of events appertaining to the position of the churches of Russia today that Joseph Stalin was not only born the member of a devout Russian Orthodox family but actually for a year or longer attended the Georgian Theological Seminary in Tiflis, Capital of his native Georgia. He was born of humble parentage in the tiny town of Gori, eight miles from Tiflis. Whether it was the parental aim or not that he should become a Russian Orthodox priest and for that reason he was placed in the Seminary or whether he was simply picked up as a youthful brigand and offered shelter and education with the Seminarists, history has not yet revealed. But the fact is known that Stalin's first revolutionary action was performed within the sacred precincts of that seminary, for he left it after a conflict with its authorities and probably was expelled. It was in that year that he became associated with Russia's underground revolutionary movement. He went to prison several times for his contributions to the cause but upon each occasion, as in the case of Eamon De Valera, President of Eire, contrived to escape unharmed to carry on the battle.

It is the belief of this writer that as the years have passed, as Stalin has grown older, married, brought children into the world, and as the security of the present Russia of his moulding has increased, he has developed a sympathetic attitude toward that age-old institution known as religion. That probably helps to explain his action in restoring complete freedom of conduct to the Russian Orthodox Church. He banished Trotsky from Russia when they differed over the necessity of world revolution as a preliminary to the development of a successful socialized state in Russia itself. He has dissolved the so-called Third Communist International. He is said to be considering the adoption of the seven-day week with their old namedays Sunday to Saturdays although Russia years ago discarded both the Gregorian and Julian Calendars from their scheme of things to come.

Some have suggested that Stalin has done these things only to show his gratitude to Churchill and Roosevelt and the British and American peoples in acknowledgement of the assistance which Russia received from these powers in her hour of peril. Others have suggested that Germany's invasion of Russian territory while culminating in defeat—for Germany—had brought Russia's toiling millions to their knees. The last contention savors of sheer German propaganda and is ridiculous on the face of it.

To Religious Freedom

Stalin began conferring religious freedom of Russia's populace soon after he ousted Trotsky from the Union and assumed supreme leadership of his country. It was he who banished Trotsky, prosecutor of the churches in the trials which I have described, and he alone. It was he who disbanded the Militant Atheist Society and caused its official organ "The Bezbojnik" (Atheist) to cease publication. All the world recognizes today that it has been Stalin and no other who has given the Russian Orthodox church folk their long-hoped-for freedom once again.

The fact is that in Russia's formal constitutions going back to the early post-revolutionary days there has always appeared a clause in which freedom was assured to citizens to worship in any religion of their choosing providing that they did not exploit that liberty to overthrow the state. The recreation of the Russian Orthodox Church and reestablishment of a Patriarchate with a duly-elected Patriarch in the person of the aged prelate Sergei indicates to this writer that the Russian people in that respect have kept faith with their government and leaders and, therefore, have been rewarded to this commensurate degree. I consider that freedom in the sphere of religion will be only one of many vouchsafed to them when the war ends although they will come only by virtue of the free will or wishes of Russia's leaders and not at the behest of others from outside, no matter how well-intentioned toward the Union they may be.

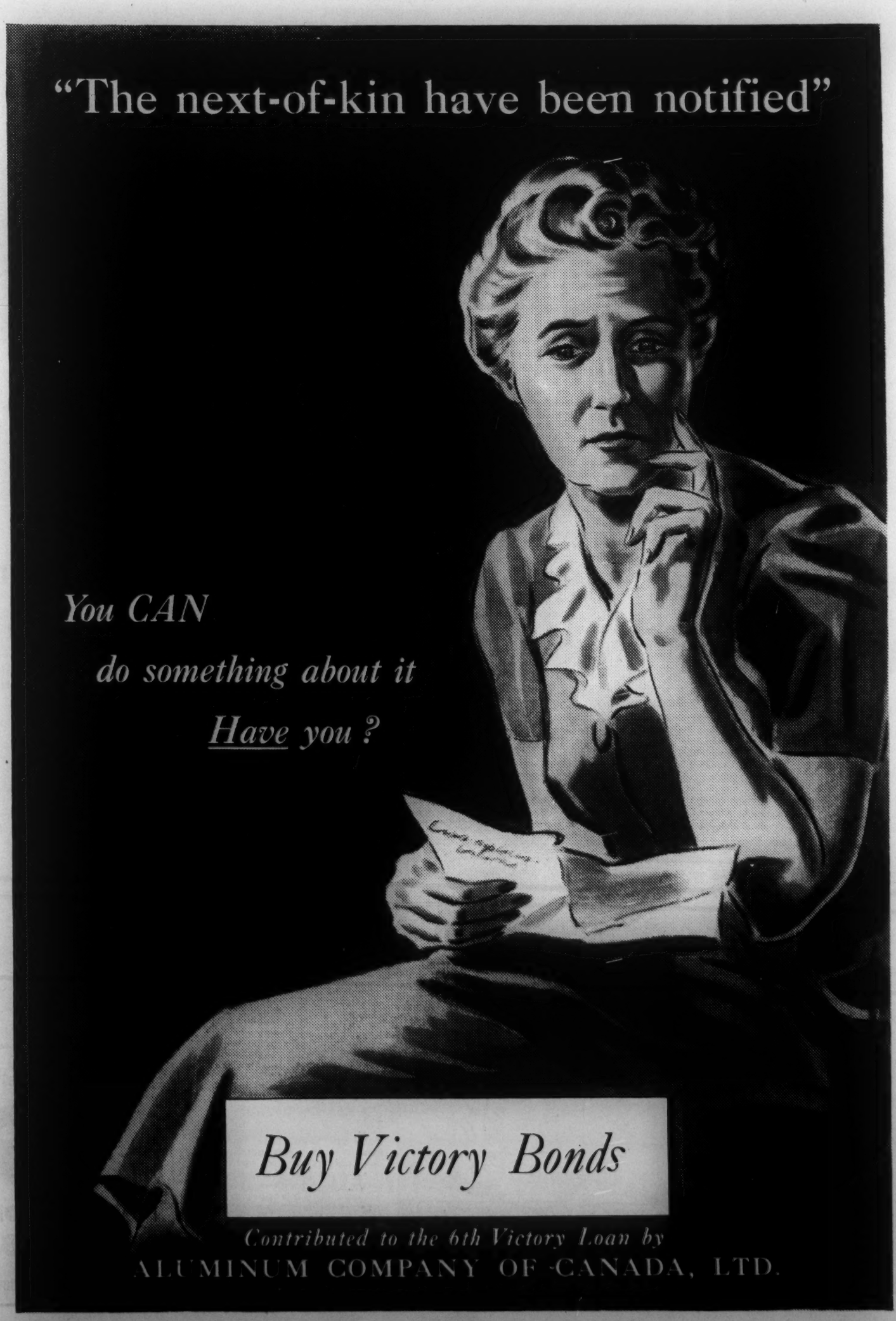
Canadians for some years have been grossly misled by anti-Russian propaganda, most of which has been based upon the falsehood that Russia was entirely and wholly an Atheistic Union of people. The visit of Britain's Archbishop of York to the United States and Canada after his meetings with Russia's present Patriarch Sergei and many of his Metropolitans, has served to focus the attention of the people of this country once more upon that controversial issue of church versus state in the Russian Union. The Most Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett speaks nominally as a leader of the Church of England but citizens of all denominations in Canada and in the United States have doubtless accepted his word when he has declared that Russia's people today, once more, enjoy complete freedom to worship in and practise any religion of their choice.

End Lingering Hostility

This assurance or this irrefutable evidence will probably dispose in Canada of any lingering hostility which still may be entertained in the minds of some towards a people whose military performance in this war, in the defence of democratic principles, has evoked the awe and admiration of the world.

True it remains that in the early years of Russia's post-revolutionary history clerics were prosecuted because they opposed and fought against the new Soviet State. Churches were closed and in many instances converted, at least temporarily, into museums and to sundry other uses. There existed and indeed flourished for several years a Militant Atheist Society or Godless League which developed a membership of more than 5,000,000 Russian citizens and there circulated freely a magazine of the dimensions of the *Saturday Evening Post* called the *Bezjobnik* or *Atheist;* probably the most blasphemous publication in all history.

Yet a metamorphosis has taken place in the life of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics since those events, some almost incredible, actually took place. The churches have come into their own once again. They have been resurrected because Prime Minister Joseph Stalin and his associates governing that Union extending over 8,000,000 square miles of territory from offices behind the formerly red but now white walls of Moscow's ancient Kremlin, believe that this freedom is in the best interests of Russia and her people. That, in my opinion as a writer who has been a student of Russia and her people since the revolution, is how the Soviet Union should be judged today. She should be judged not upon what happened twenty or twenty-five years ago when almost an entirely different government was in power but upon her performances on the side of the United Nations in this war, her policies as expressed in her actions today and in her excellent intentions as a trusted ally of the British and American peoples, for the future.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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Fluorine Protects Teeth But It Still Needs Extensive Testing

By MILDRED WALTON

SINCE the day the world was informed through headline newspaper banners of the miracle of the small Ontarian town of Ripley, where 9 out of 10 of the populace have perfect teeth, the word fluorine has come to be familiar to North Americans as the promised panacea in the defeat of tooth decay.

Across the continent, medical and health journals have taken up cudgels for and against the gaseous element that has been known to science since 1810 when it was discovered by scientists Ampére and Davy.

For many years dentists and scientists have been aware of the effect of fluorine in its water form of sodium fluoride upon teeth. They concluded that it was a tooth preservative but set out to discover how much fluorine could be used before mottling of the teeth would begin and how little could be used and yet still offer protection against caries (dental decay).

As far back as 1874 experiments were conducted in the hope of improving the condition of the teeth of children and pregnant women. The lack of proper clinical methods to determine the precise part played by fluorine defeated the plan. In 1934 it was revived anew and for these past ten years tests have been made for the benefit of all humanity.

Dangerous Agent

These tests are coming close to conclusion, but still, science is playing its cards carefully, for fluorine is a dangerous agent. When it was found 134 years ago, its discoverers could not isolate it, for each time they would place it in a vessel, whether glass, gold, platinum, etc., the powerful action of the element upon these substances and its ready formation of compounds with them, defied separation.

For 78 years other scientists fought to separate the mysterious chemical. Finally in 1888 it was obtained pure in a vessel made of an alloy of platinum and iridium.

The fear of science in readily recommending fluorine for teeth treatment can be traced to the action of the element in its rapid corrosion of glass and its violent attack on all organic substances. Alcohol, ether, benzine, and turpentine, for instance, take fire at once when brought into contact with fluorine.

Professor Leo Remes, D.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S., states: "In advocating the use of fluorine the epidemiologist, always seeking to apply measures which give promise of alleviating a public health hazard, may be within his province. However, as scientific men in the presence of as yet meagre evidence, we should hesitate to advocate the universal use of this admittedly dangerous agent without further knowledge of its mode of action. We need to know something more about the rationale of fluorine action in preventing caries; an accepted hypothesis respecting the anti-enxymotic action of fluorine is still wanting.

Actually the amount of fluorine necessary to stop dental decay is not enough to cause the disfiguring mottling of teeth enamel that is found among users of water with high fluorine concentration. Tests have designated the proper proportion as 1 part of the chemical to a million parts of water.

Million People Using It

In fact, Dr. H. Trendley Dean, Senior Dental Surgeon of the United States' Health Service says it is no more or in some cases less than the amount in water supplies now used daily by more than a million people in the U.S.A.

The cautionary delay, adds the Doctor, is that communities cannot be hasty in adding fluorine to their water supply until careful studies show the safety of this measure in relation to other aspects of community health.

On the practical side, adding the chemical to public water supplies should not prove difficult or expensive. It can be done with the chemical feeding equipment of the type already in use and familiar to water plant operators. The cost per person would approximate 7½ cents per annum. The cost for a family of four—30 cents. A simple accurate color test must be developed, declares Dr. Dean, so that water plant operators with little technical education could routinely check the water to make sure the right amount of fluorine was being fed into it.

Meanwhile, Dr. John W. Knutson, a dental surgeon with the U.S. Health Service and Professor Wallace D. Armstrong of the University of Minnesota have conducted tests in application of fluorine directly to the teeth.

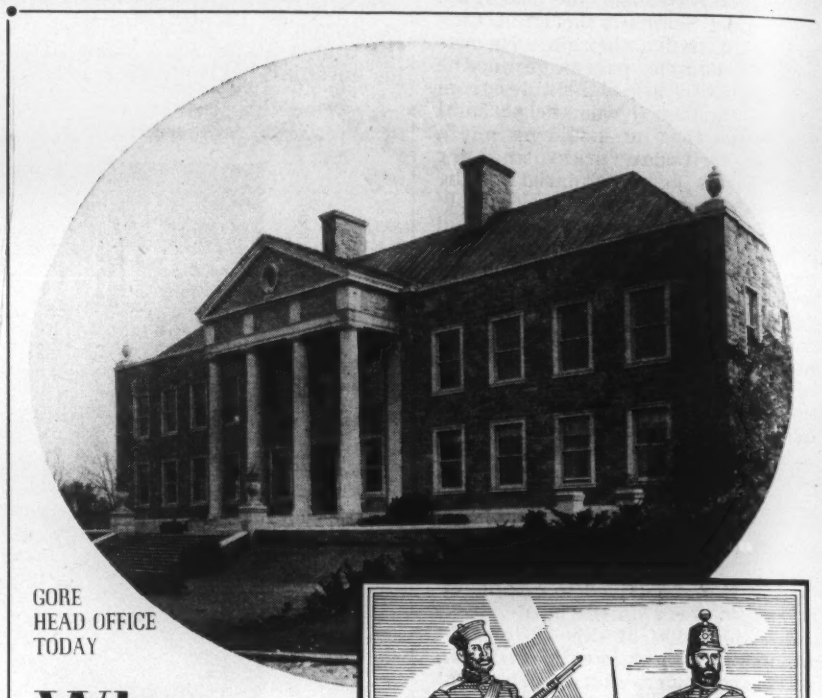
Using a solution of 2 per cent sodium fluoride—a compound of metallic sodium and fluorine gas, the scientists reduced by 40 per cent the caries of a group of school children. They found that fluorine cannot arrest caries that have already developed in either children or adults, but can prevent caries in children.

In a paper presented in the American Journal of Public Health, Dr. Knutson and Professor Armstrong offered that there is in the present knowledge and trend of evidence in the relationship of fluorine and dental health, indications that the incidence of caries can be reduced by either of two methods of fluorine therapy. One, by the addition of 1 part per million of fluorine (sodium fluoride) to municipal water supplies or secondly by the topical application of fluorine solution to the teeth.

Defeating the dream that all persons might find the status of perfect molars by inbibing fluoride-treated water, the paper states:

"First, in order to obtain the full caries-inhibiting effect of fluoride-bearing waters, it is necessary that the individual depend upon such supplies for his ordinary purposes of water consumption during the first eight years of life, or during the period when the teeth (excepting the third molars) are being calcified. Thus the method is of direct value to future populations only. On the other hand, the topical application of fluoride affords a preventive measure for use on the teeth of present populations.

"Second, if all municipal water supplies in this country (U.S.A.) were adjusted to contain 1 part per million of fluoride, approximately one-third of the population dependent on private wells or other supplies for their source of water (In Canada approx-



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ISN'T IT THE TRUTH ? By Ti-Jos No.35

I'D LIKE TO HELP IN THE WASTE PAPER DRIVE, BUT HOW DO I GO ABOUT IT ?
IT SAYS HERE THE GOVERNMENT WANTS BOXES, CARTONS, BAGS, ENVELOPES, CORRUGATED PAPER, NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES
WE ARE TO FOLD PAPERS AND TIE UP FIRMLY IN BUNDLES
TIE MAGAZINES IN SEPARATE BUNDLES
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WASTE PAPER BECOMES A WEAPON OF WAR

Without the things that are made from waste paper our men in the services literally could not carry on. That's why it is so urgent that we civilians save every scrap of waste paper we can. Watch announcements in the daily papers and over the radio for where and how the paper you save will be collected. But start *saving* paper *now!*

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imately one-half of the populace only is fed by public water supplies) would be deprived. The topical application of fluoride is a useful substitute method.

"Third, since neither method of fluoride therapy is a complete dental caries prophylaxis, a periodic dental examination for the early detection and treatment of those teeth which become carious will continue to be an important health service. The topical application of fluoride could be routinely administered with each periodic dental examination."

The advantages and disadvantages of fluorine are plain. Sufficient evidence has been brought forth in the past decade of tests to prove that properly administered there can be a percentage of elimination of caries. Particularly will the research be of value to the world of tomorrow.

Danger of Overdosing

There is yet the danger of overdosing. In Dr. Knutson's and Prof. Armstrong's treatment of children by 2 per cent solutions, they were dealing with a highly-poisonous substance that will have to be used and guarded with extreme caution.

Fluorine, the pale greenish yellow gas with the very sharp smell that science in its ingenuity has liquefied, is the TNT of chemistry. It is the most active of all the chemical elements. Liberating chlorine from chloride, combining with most metals instantaneously by melting them within it to form fluorides it is all-powerful. Sodium fluoride becomes shiny crystals, soluble in water that are used in the treatment of malaria and epilepsy.

Fluorine is the only element known that forms no compound with oxygen. Its compounds are antiseptics of value especially to breweries. Added to cider and sweet wines, sodium chloride is effective as a preservative.

The fluorosilicates are more powerful as antiseptics than the fluorine itself. Non-poisonous, without odor, they have a barely perceptible taste. Well adapted to use as food preservatives, they are also of value in the surgical dressing of wounds, being non-irritating and having greater antiseptic power than any dilution of mercuric chloride which is safely non-poisonous.

Properties Resemble Chlorine

Fluorine possesses properties that resemble those of chlorine and exhibits powerful activity. Occurring in nature widely yet sparingly, always in combination, it is found in the minerals of fluorite and cryolite. It gains its name from the former.

In Topaz, fluorcerite, yttrocerite, apatite, wavellite, wagnerite, in sea water and various mineral springs, fluorine is found. It has been discovered in the siliceous stems of grass. It appears as a component of bones, blood, the brain, the enamel of the teeth, milk and urine in the animal kingdom. Always in minute quantities.

It has a high place in industry as it is used in various salient forms. In the soldering of compositions for metals, particularly aluminum, sodium fluoride is widely used. It is in the ingredients of the coating used on motion picture projection screens. Electric light and telegraph poles, piling, railroad ties and underground woodwork are impregnated with it as a preservative agent.

Fluorine by-products are one of the ingredients of enamel and insecticidal compositions. The opacafying agent for opaque and translucent glasses and the coating agent for copper.

Its power then is readily recognized. But its power is dangerous unless properly managed. The continued drinking of waters having abnormal fluorine content will induce dental fluorsis in adolescents. W. H. MacIntire and S. H. Winterberg of the University of Tennessee's Agricultural Department have found that similar results have been induced by the inclusion of soluble fluorides in the diets of rats, dogs, and guinea pigs.

The plan of Ontario and New York State to experiment for ten years on the value of the chemical for the permanent protection of children from caries, agrees with the view of the researchers.

Dr. Dean has faith in the future of fluorine. He recognizes its dangerous agencies, but in the face of past experiments and the awareness of science to the hazard and the precautionary steps taken, he waves ahead the scheme.

"It is not essential that the mode of action of fluorine be known before setting up the test studies," he declares. "For generations scurvy and malaria were effectively controlled before either their etiology or the mode of action of the prophylaxis agent was known."

From Chinese airfields, fighter planes are strafing Japanese troop columns advancing in Honan Province. But China needs many more airfields, and these natives are chipping stones to be used as runways for planes.

In Australia, natives enlisted as laborers for the R.A.A.F. take eagerly to First Aid Training and can learn to care for minor ailments of their own people. Here a native doctor applies a bandage under the supervision of an R.A.A.F. medical orderly.

When sub-zero flying is over—

THEIR DREAMS WILL COME TRUE

Scientists and Engineers are doing their utmost to make sub-zero flying as safe and comfortable as possible. But there must be times when the pilot and crew dream of the comforts of a warm home.

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Today much of Dominion Heating Equipment and "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures are being furnished under government regulations to essential projects. We shall continue to serve in this way, until final victory.

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PRAIRIE LETTER

Chinese Get Their First Vote in Saskatchewan Election

By P. W. DEMPSON

WHEN the provincial election is held in Saskatchewan in June, members of the Chinese race—provided they are naturalized or were born in Canada—will be permitted to vote for the first time. This has been made possible as a result of an amendment to the Saskatchewan Election Act, introduced by Premier W. J. Patterson at the sixth and final session of the ninth Saskatchewan Legislature.

The amendment will apply also to the Athabasca and Cumberland Election Act, and naturalized Chinese living in these remote areas of Saskatchewan's northland will now be able to make their appearance at a polling booth.

In the past, Chinese were disqualified from registering as voters, regardless of the length of their residence in Canada and the fact that many of them were British subjects. The Chinese, although they complained little, always considered the law an affront. Since Japanese had been given the franchise in Saskatchewan, the Chinese could not help but feel they were being slighted.

The change in the election act has been well received, not only by the Chinese themselves but by the many friends of the Asiatic race. The Chinese are losing no time in showing their appreciation and gratitude. Those living in Saskatchewan now consider they are real British subjects and true Canadian citizens.

"The move is worthy of commendation," said Charlie Shan Yee, chairman of the Chinese Patriotic Society, in Regina recently. "It will pave the way for closer unity between Chinese and white peoples. It will result in more Chinese becoming naturalized, too. Many of them in the past have been hesitant to take out papers, mainly because they were not entitled to vote."

The restriction against Chinese voting in Saskatchewan is of 30 years' standing. It dates back to the time, when there was Canada-wide disapproval at the number of Chinese settling on the west coast. Time has passed, and the Chinese have proved to be good citizens — a credit to Canada.

Actually, the new amendment will affect comparatively few Chinese in Saskatchewan. The number naturalized is small. But anything that can further solidify and increase the feeling of goodwill between Canada and these brother members of the Allied Big Four is all to the good.

Reunited in the Middle East after escaping separately from the Aegean Isles, these Greek girls met at a refugee camp established near Gaza, Palestine, by British authorities.

Jeeps Out as Tractors

Government agriculturists are putting the jeep—that busy little auto of the armed forces—over the jumps in Saskatchewan these days to test its usefulness as a machine for the farmer after the war. The results so far have been largely satisfactory.

The tests are being made in several different fields, in scattered points in the Province; and while no reports have been made public, it has been definitely established the little vehicle will be of great value in many post-war farm jobs.

The jeep, however, has been eliminated from one possible use: As a tractor. Tests made at Saskatoon revealed the auto has insufficient draw pull. The power is there, but it all goes to moving the speedy little machine itself. The wheels are too small, too.

As a farm vehicle that will carry the farmer rough-shod over the land, the jeep should make a big hit.

Two jeeps were tested for several weeks at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Swift Current. They were obtained by the farm officials in co-operation with the National Research Council. At present they are being tested in the Val Marie district, moving feed wagons and doing other operations on a ranch. During the summer they will be experimented with in hay-loading operations.

It had been hoped they could be tested on snowbound fields and roads, but this was not possible because of the open winter in Saskatchewan.

Agriculturists who have been experimenting with jeeps say they will prove an asset to farmers on irrigated land. They can scoot over the soil with little effort. A farmer going out to repair fences will find the jeep useful, too. It can carry him up and down hills and over rocks with ease.

But those who have been testing the machines offer a word of warning. Whoever drives a jeep must be careful. With their speed and short wheelbase, they are tricky and dangerous.

Relics of Stone Age

A collection of hundreds of relics of the stone age, valued at thousands of dollars, is owned by William J. Orchard, 1840 Albert Street, Regina. The relics were dug up in various parts of the world.

Mr. Orchard's most ancient specimens have been estimated to be about 200,000 years old. Three-quarters of his collection of nearly 2,000 objects were found in the prairie provinces.

An extensive research and prolonged study into the life of prehistoric man and his successor have been conducted by Mr. Orchard over a period of 40 years. As a result Mr. Orchard has been able to obtain a broad perspective into the concept of time.

Mr. Orchard has a number of polished stone hammers, which are known to have been used by the Indians several hundred years ago to pound pemmican or crack skulls. These specimens are believed to have been chipped from flint more than 100,000 years ago.

He also has hand axes, of fine-grained black stone and gray or green porphyry. Among the many relics in his collection are arrowheads, hide scrapers, flint picks, pestles for grinding meal, pottery, flint knives, shell and teeth jewelry.

One of his most famous possessions is the "Saskatchewan Janus", a symbol of worship carved in stone. It is a life-sized statuette of two heads joined together facing back to back.

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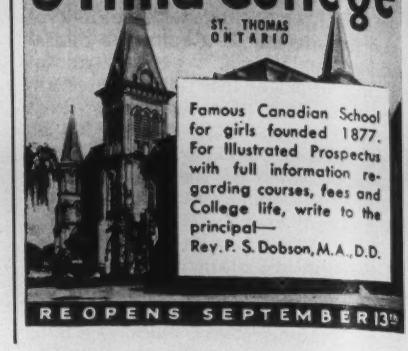

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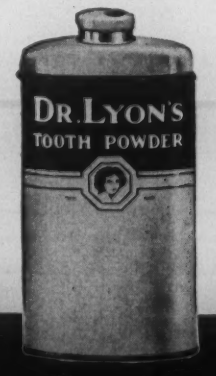

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Soviet Medical Science Triumphs Over War

By J. P. GALLAGHER

A Russian doctor has announced a serum that will keep man alive for a hundred and twenty-five years. It is hoped that it will prevent recurrence of cancer, help the insane and fight rheumatism. In war hospitals it is being used to help speed recovery from bullet-caused fractures.

This is only one of the many discoveries that have been made by Russian doctors in their admirable campaign during the war.

THOUGH the Red Army's guns, tanks and dive-bombers are steadily crashing their way westward, all is not death and destruction in Russia today. As everywhere else, in all times, battle has speeded up science, and in the grim laboratory of total war, Soviet doctors and scientists have made some wonderful discoveries.

Headed by a self-made surgeon, grandson of a serf, the Red Army Medical Service, with a woman Inspector-General, runs mobile hospitals right in the front line, and has organized a special air service for guerillas hundreds of miles behind the German front, ferrying supplies and doctors, with an ambulance for badly wounded partisans.

Because the population lives nearer the front than in most countries, the Red surgeons have been able, for instance, to use whole blood rather than plasma for transfusions. Ninety-five per cent of the blood is supplied by women and since each ampule bears the woman's name there have been countless engagements and weddings as a result! The huge volume of wounded has enabled the Russians to make great advances in the use of nerves from corpses to repair those of living men, while another discovery now brought to a high art was that of feeding men while on the operation table.

The Russians held that battle-worn men who may not have eaten for hours, are in as much need of food as anything else, so in the case of abdominal wounds liquid food, containing a good dose of alcohol, is fed directly into the intestines. The man can be seen reviving on the table.

125 Years of Life!

A serum which may keep man alive for 125 years has been announced by Professor Alexander Alexandrovitch Bogomoletz, who has worked on it for eighteen years. Now back in Kiev where once—before the Germans came—he had one of the best-equipped laboratories in the world, the Professor makes his grim serum with marrow from human beings, preferably young, who die from accidents. Known as A.C.S.—the full name is a terror—two doses may last a lifetime, and the general effect is to build up all the good organisms and help them fight disease. "I would compare its action after the second dose with that of a match put to a fire," says Professor Bogomoletz.

It is hoped that this substance will prevent recurrence of cancer after operations, help insane people by building up their nerves, fight rheumatism, and speed recovery from certain injuries. Russia prepared three million doses of it in 1943 and the Professor recommends the Allies to use it for bullet-caused fractures.

The Chief Surgeon of the Red Army, the man administering a complex organization that has to deal with the greatest volume of wounded on any front in history, is 67-year-old Lt.-General Nikolai Burdenko. Serving in a medical unit in the Russo-Jap war, this son of a poor clerk, who taught himself, worked in frontline hospitals during the World War and then became head of the Revolutionary Red Army's Medical Service.

A specialist on the nervous system, though author of an army manual on amputations, Burdenko founded the Scientific Research Institute of Neuro-Surgery, where he keeps his students reading six hours a day, his principal assistants eight hours daily. A bitter slave-driver who, however, gets results, it is said by a man who worked 20 years for him, that only twice did he get grudging praise. To this Burdenko answers that he swears only at promising students, ignores the rest!

Perhaps his code of life can be seen behind the toughness of Russian military hospitals. The men are never pampered—as soon as a sick man recovers from an anaesthetic, a machine-gun is put on his bed, and he can amuse himself by taking it to pieces and putting it together again. The Russians claim their men can go back to the frontline again and again.

Restoration of Life

Soviet biologists, like Professor Bogomoletz, are greatly interested in the prolongation of life, or actual restoration. Some remarkable films have been shown in America of experiments whereby a dead dog has been brought back to life through a machine called an autojector, serving as artificial heart and lungs. The dog in question was killed by being drained of blood. Twelve hours later it was as fit and well as ever.

But the reviving process must be applied within fifteen minutes of the dog's death, for after that the cells begin to disintegrate.

Science is a tremendously popular study in Russia—everywhere children see posters proclaiming that it will solve most of the world's ills. Russian scientists rank with the elite of the country, having as much prestige as writers, and they are well paid, with special holiday privileges and every possible facility free.

More than 1200 such scientists—all geologists—have recently uncovered vast stores of metals, minerals and oil to aid Russia in the war—since 1939 they have tripled known coal reserves alone, while Russia's chemists have played a vital role behind the winter war in the discovery and development of winter lubricants for tanks and planes, as well as special serums to prevent influenza.

Among new discoveries announced by Soviet scientists this year alone are: cheap extraction of iodine from oilfield refuse; sugar from watermelons and vitamin C from pinetree needles (used to feed hungry Leningraders.)

Some of the finest results, however, have been obtained in commercial chemistry. Green, red and black cotton have been developed, while Russian agriculturists have found a method of planting winter wheat in unploughed stubble that enables it to stand up to Siberian temperatures of forty degrees below zero!

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Yet in spite of the tremendous task involved, tracing men who are moving from reinforcement units in England to group depots in Italy . . . or from one location to another . . . or through hospitalization or while on leave . . . in the face of every sort of war hazard . . . 31,500,000 letters in addition to parcels and other items, reached our men in 1943.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

Druggists and Police Alarmed By Wave of Dope Robberies

By P. W. LUCE

EVERY other day some druggist in Vancouver finds himself face to face with a hold-up man. It isn't a pleasant sensation, especially when the criminal bears all the earmarks of a dope addict.

Drug stores usually have a tidy sum in the cash register, and a haul of $400 or $500 is not unusual. It is seldom less than $50. But cash is not the primary consideration of the hold-up men. It's drugs they are after: cocaine, heroin, morphine, benzedrine, or other stimulants favored by addicts.

Before the war the underworld market was largely supplied by smuggled drugs brought in on liners from Japan and China, and occasional shipments from Mexico. That trade no longer exists. Hospitals, doctors and drug stores are the only sources of supply. Medical men have only small quantities on hand, hospitals can't very well be held up (though they can be and are occasionally burglarized), and so the druggist finds himself on the spot.

The B.C. Pharmaceutical Association has been pressing authorities for more protection and has been given some, but not enough. There are 116 licensed dispensaries in the city, and obviously it is impossible to have a policeman on constant duty at each place. Prowler cars make frequent calls, in some cases every half hour, and plainclothesmen show up at intervals, but the robberies continue.

It takes only five or six minutes for a hold-up man to clean out the cash register and force the druggist to open the drug drawer. Some of these criminals seem to know when the drug supply has been replenished, and they are not to be put off with substitutes.

A quarter-ounce bottle of morphine can be sold at $20 a grain in the underworld. That totals $3600. Other drugs bring equally fabulous returns, even if they are not adulterated, as is frequently the case.

Only one druggist has been killed by a hold-up man in recent times, but several have been shot at. A few criminals use dummy guns, but most of them have automatics fully loaded with real bullets. They mean business.

It is estimated that it costs about $1000 to trace and convict one of these offenders. A six months' sentence is the usual penalty, though sometimes this is two years.

The Pharmaceutical Association has asked that bail be refused known dope-addicts, as there is proof that many crimes have been committed by men on bail. Attorney General Maitland has answered that these suspects must be considered innocent until proved guilty, and so are entitled to bail privileges.

The B.C. Underwriters' Association is considering raising the insurance rate on drugstore burglaries and hold-ups, but the change, if any, will not go into effect until next year.

There is a possibility that druggists will stop handling narcotics altogether. Prescriptions requiring these drugs would be filled at a central depot which would be under constant police protection. Some pharmacists object to this plan because it would entail delay in filling prescriptions, but others say delay is better than being shot.

Various schemes for signalling the presence of a hold-up man have been put forward. One is the installation of press buttons in various parts of the store, where they might or might not be reached in an emergency. Another is a radio signal attached to the drug drawer which would summon police unless disconnected before opening.

Unfortunately, however, the hold-up men know all about these devices.

Whisker Contest

Whiskers are popular in Kamloops these days. Members of the Kinsmen Club are engaged in a beard-growing contest as a publicity stunt in connection with the big "Stampede to Victory" celebration set for June 30 and July 1. There are more incipient goatees, sideburns, Dundrearys and full beards in evidence than at any time since the early nineties.

Competitors have had to stand for a good deal of acid comment, especially from wives and sisters, but only a few have weakened to the extent of shaving. It is generally conceded that the reversion to caveman style has somewhat lowered the general tone of masculine pulchritude.

Although the Kamloops climate is favorable to the growth of hay and hair, it is doubtful if a really satisfactory beard can be raised in the short time before Dominion Day. For that reason, the winner of the competition will probably welcome the first prize: an old-fashioned straight blade razor, strop, and shaving mug.

Wants Home Re-established

Gordon S. Wismer, former Attorney General for British Columbia, is trying to have the Borstal School for young offenders re-established. This institution was closed a few years ago because there were not enough inmates to warrant its continued operation. Since then there has been a great increase in juvenile delinquents, who have to serve their term of punishment at Oakalla, where they come in contact with hardened criminals who confirm them in their evil ways.

Mr. Wismer was chiefly instrumental in founding the Borstal Home, which he always considered as having more than proved its usefulness. Although there were no guards or barriers and the boys were free to come and go as they pleased, within reasonable limits, only two of the inmates ran away. The others became useful citizens.

Deer a Pest to Farmers

Deer are doing a great deal of damage to orchards, vegetable gardens, and hay fields in the East Kootenay and other districts of British Columbia. Farmers have been complaining bitterly about this for a long time, but have been unable to obtain redress from provincial authorities. The Game Commissioner, whose department is chiefly concerned with the preservation of game in the interests of sportsmen, has the matter under advisement and has promised to visit the distressed areas, but meanwhile the deer continue their depredations.

One farmer near Moyie claims to have seen as many as fifty deer in his alsike meadow between sunset and sunrise. He tried to keep them out with electrically-charged fencing, but without success. The deer always find some low spot over which they can leap.

The animals do most of their feeding at night, when shooting is difficult. It is illegal to shoot does, and, anyway, there is a shortage of cartridges these days.

Turnips, peas, beans, carrots, rutabagas and other vegetables are all relished by the deer. Oats, barley, alfalfa, and wheat are good grazing, and additional damage is done by the animals tramping down the stalks, making mowing extremely difficult.

The greatest damage is in the orchards. The deer can reach apples up to eight feet from the ground, and bring down those higher up by shaking the trees. They are fastidious in their tastes, biting into several apples before finally eating one.

Vancouver Handbills

Vancouver has a bylaw prohibiting posting handbills on telephone posts.

Vancouver Health Department has hundreds of handbills posted on telephone posts.

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WARTIME GARDENS

May Brings Its Responsibilities for the Ardent Gardener

By COLLIER STEVENSON

MAY is one of the busiest months of all the year in a home gardener's calendar. Many of the Victory vegetables are planted, some already beginning to show promise of good things to come: flowers are bursting into color, trees into their summer leafage. Lawns are sure to be demanding urgent attention—clipping and edging, of course; probably, too, some sodding or re-seeding of bare patches. And no doubt some of the flower-beds also will have bare patches calling for new perennials or annuals. Some treasured shrubs in the foundation-planting or along the boundary lines may have succumbed during the winter, leaving gaps that should be filled without delay, since the spring planting season for shrubbery now is nearly over in many parts of Canada. All in all, there's much to do in May—and "so little time"!

Whether new foundation plantings or merely replacements are being planned, evergreens should be given special consideration because of their year-around attractiveness. Low-growing varieties or species that can be controlled in size by clipping should have the preference, as nothing so detracts from the appearance of a house as foundation-planting that has grown tall and straggly, completely out of bounds. Mugho pines, pyramidal arbor-vitae, well suited for doorways and corners, Douglas golden arborvitae, globe arborvitae, Japanese yew, golden plume cypress and the silver cypress with its steel-blue foliage are among the evergreens suggested.

IN REPLENISHING any flower-beds which now may be showing gaunt vacancies, it is a very sound idea to use annuals freely. There is much, indeed, to be said in favor of the annuals. For one thing, they, as a rule are easy to grow and quick in producing bloom. Furthermore, they have such an infinite variety in color and in habits of growth that they are exceptionally adaptable; useful alike in enlivening the rows of vegetables in a Victory garden, in adding variety to the perennial border and in the massed plantings of a "cutting garden" that will assure an abundant supply of flowers for indoor bouquets. For either a new garden or the garden of a house being occupied temporarily because of war conditions, annuals are the logical selection because of the big returns they make despite their simple demands in the way of culture. Perennials, though, by all means should have a prominent place in the gardens of permanent homes, as their hardiness and their increasing beauty from year to year are qualities too valuable to be overlooked.

Whether for bedding or for combination with evergreens in foundation-planting, the polyanthana rose will be found particularly satisfactory, as it provides flowers generously from June until late autumn. The polyantha — fairly wide-ranged in color—is notably hardy, and perhaps the easiest of all roses to grow. Everblooming hybrid tea roses and hybrid perpetuals will make a garden glad with color and fittingly reward any extra care which is involved in growing them. Climbing roses and ramblers have an equally important contribution to make.

LIFE for a gardener, however, is not wholly the proverbial "bed of roses"; for the successful upkeep of a garden calls for work and constant watchfulness. Gardens must be tended carefully and faithfully, fed and watered; guarded, too, against harm from disease and insects, and dogs.

Fortunately, both dogs and such destructive sucking insects as the aphis, one of the most predatory of all, can be controlled—the insects killed, the dogs driven away—by a spray prepared readily at home from a highly concentrated product having a strong nicotine content. The wise gardener, armed early with spray-gun and spray, will do the attacking—not leave the initiative to either dogs or insects!

Forehanded in fighting garden insect and animal marauders, a gardener probably will be just as forehanded in providing his garden with humus. One old reliable source of humus is a compost heap. A space 6 feet square and 6 inches deep is ample for the bed of such a heap, and on this bed clean vegetation, grass-clippings, leaves, table greens, potato peelings, can be thinly layered with soil, sprinkled from time to time with a little lime. A tumblerful of balanced plant-food thrown over each foot-thick layer, supplemented by occasional applications of manure and by thorough wettings, will hurry decomposition along, assure a good supply of assimilable humus.

"All things come to 'her' who waits"

The English Have A Proverb For It . . . by Essy

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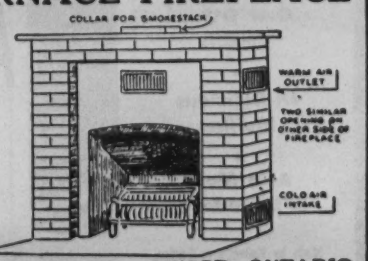

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DAY AND NIGHT: Poems by Dorothy Livesay. (Ryerson, $2.00.)

CARLYLE had high respect for the inarticulate man; dumb before the swirling wonder of his thoughts and feelings. For he himself, immensely articulate, found the burden of expression still too heavy and sought to lighten it by an exclamatory and broken prose. The contemporary poets are in an analogous position. They feel the encompassing world of men a madhouse, set against the divine loveliness of nature. And on second thoughts, this loveliness itself becomes to them a terror of infinite mathematics on a scale transcending thought and far transcending speech. Being ultra sensitive they express themselves in exclamation, shouted, or whispered in ecstasy. Being young they feel themselves as discoverers; the first to see the splendors and the terrors in wild contradiction all about them.

But Shakespeare saw them; and Keats and Shelley and a hundred others of all lands, all as sensitive as our latest Modern. They kept their hearts warm and their heads cool enough to make cunning use of rhythm, assonance and contrasted vowels to give the expression itself a thing of inherent beauty.

If some of us love the older technique better than the new there may be reasons apart from senility of outlook. For a man named Housman was big enough to sum-up in four lines the fierce disorder of things:

"And how am I to face the odds
Of man's bedevilment and God's?
I, a stranger and afraid,
In a world I never made."

Can a modern say more, though by the symbolism of stark and ugly lines, and of broken rhythms, he probably may intensify the "feel" of the thought.

All this is by way of prelude to this notable book of poems. Dorothy Livesay uses dissonances with a purpose; as a reflection of the life she sees and knows. But she has a facile command of the older manner as well, and there is no doubt of her insight. Take this:

"The child looks out from doors too high and wide for him
On words spun large as suns, huge meanings sprayed on tree
And roadway, spreading fields, not to be caught and clapped
Together in a rosy nave, the sun no coin
For fingers to indent. The child runs out to stare
At masterful young men who bat a tennis ball
At giants in kilt skirts whose march is purposeful
At mothers in cool gowns who move about like moons
Upon the eternal lawns, low laughter shimmering
About their curving mouths."

Modern or old, this is the stuff of poetry. It has depth, and charm.

The longish poem *Day and Night* is a protest at the machine age, and frankly revolutionary in its sullen anger. The *Serenade for Strings* is a clean-wrought, tight-girt hymn of creation and *West Coast* is the impact on a poet of the mechanistic drive for war:

"The graveyard shift, still hammering its way
Towards an unknown world, straddling new day."

In the whole book, which is most rewarding, there isn't a cheap or offensive line.

•

On Flying Soldierly

EPICS OF THE FIGHTING R.A.F., by Leonard W. Gribble. (Oxford, $2.00.)

OVER TO YOU, New Broadcasts by the R.A.F. (British Air Ministry, 35c.)

THE war comes close to anyone who reads these books, crowded as they are with tales of daring almost incredible, of the quiet acceptance of black risk, of devotion to duty, masked by casual conduct and speech. For these lads who fly are not of boastful breed. What they have done has to be dug out of them by cross-examination; what their comrades have done they report with admiration.

•

Humorous Novel

MRS. APPLEGATE'S AFFAIR, a novel, by Frederic E. Van de Water. (Collins, $2.75.)

DIANA, the huntress, no doubt, was full of pep while hunting; afterwards, bored. "What will she have who killed the deer?" was a question without interest. Any one who liked might have "his leathern skin and horns to wear". All she wanted was a long, straw-colored drink with ice in it, while planning another hunt. So muses Mr. Van de Water, and writes a book about it.

Lucy Applegate, at 33 or so, has been happily married since 19, and has a son of twelve. Her husband, generous as rain and as kind, is about as romantic as an old cow, and takes his wife for granted. When he is called to Washington on military desk-service, he placidly agrees not to come back for four months; that being a spot of freedom from each other; a sort of Sabbatical vacation from marriage. So Lucy, with her son and her young sister Muriel, are planted for the summer in Vermont, with a native as cook and her lean, cynical husband as man of all work.

Muriel's complicated love-affairs disturb Lucy, especially when her temporary favorite, a marine officer, gives her a Newfoundland pup, large size, filled with sentimental yearning for human companionship, and with a genius for clumsiness. Oddly enough one of the "followers" makes passes at Lucy which is most alarming—and pleasant for a while. Is Diana to go hunting again?

All this time she is surrounded by a galaxy of comic characters, led by the Starkweathers who have been sitting on the peak of Society for long years looking down at the common people, and followed by Ashley her son, his playmate, chubby Barbara, and the pup. Since he is angelic in his disposition and black of coat, he is naturally called Azrael, the dark angel.

The situations in the tale are funny, the characterization uncommonly clever. Ashley clings to the memory like *Penrod* and the writing is sparkling with wit. Altogether as joyous a piece of light fiction as any one could wish.

•

Art Summary

A THESAURUS OF THE ARTS, by Albert E. Weir. (Allen, $6.00.)

THIS book of seven hundred pages sets out to be a summary of art achievements from the pyramids to *Porgy and Bess* and a record of the men and women who have dreamed and sung and painted from time immemorial to yesterday. Already it has been the subject of controversy because of its lack of intelligent balance, since, for example, Samuel Goldwyn gets a longer notice than Goethe, and because of its errors of commission as well as of omission. Even so, it has its uses on the reference-shelf—e. and o. e.

•

Domestic By-Products

By MARY DALE MUIR

ANGER IN THE SKY by Susan Ertz. (Musson, $3.00.)

THIS story is of an English country family whose home is practically taken over by war guests drawn from varying strata of society. The husband of its gentle mistress is stationed in Libya, the son is in the R.A.F. Stacy, the youngest, and favorite of the family, dies as the result of an Air Raid. The centre of the stage, however, is occupied by the older sister, Viola, and Elliot Tully, American. In the development of the latter we see the evolution of American thought from isolationism, to lease-lend, to Pearl Harbor and active participation.

It is not so much the action of the story that counts as the reactions of the characters to the war, to the problems it brings up in their private lives, and to one another. These are cleverly presented and with imagination. The scene shifts easily from the English countryside to London, to New York and Washington. Cosmopolite as she is, the authoress knows her way about.

•

"I Told You So"

WHILE AMERICA SLEPT, by D. F. Fleming. (Abingdon, Cokesbury, N.Y., $2.50.)

DURING the nineteen months before Pearl Harbor a Nashville Professor of International Relations at Vanderbilt University broadcasted twice a week warning the United States that it was in deadly peril and should arm before it was too late. This is a collection of the broadcasts, now somewhat "dated", but still a warning to beware of isolationists.

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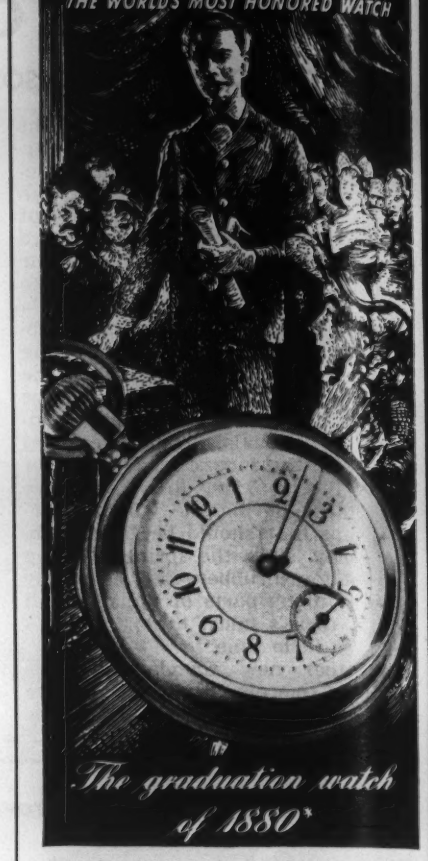

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*From documents in our files

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THE BOOKSHELF

Hincks, Financier and Fighter, Flourished in Upper Canada

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS by Ronald Stewart Longley. (University of Toronto Press, $3.00.)

IN 1831 when Upper Canada was in a state of unrest a young Irish business man came to York by way of the West Indies, looked about him for a few months and returned home. In the summer of 1832 he was married in Belfast and by autumn set himself up in York as a commission merchant. His warehouse, at 21 Yonge street, was next door to the Law office of Dr. William Warren Baldwin and his son Robert and a friendship was begun which had important consequences. In time both Francis Hincks and Robert Baldwin became Prime ministers of United Canada.

The commission business did not prosper; there were too many bad debts. Hincks became cashier and manager of the Bank of the People established by opponents of the Family Compact. Later he founded *The Examiner* a vigorous Reform newspaper which took the moderate position against William Lyon Mackenzie. When Mackenzie made a series of charges against the management of the Welland Canal Company, Hincks and James Young of the Bank of Upper Canada were appointed as auditors to examine the Company's books. By 1839 Hincks was Inspector General of Upper Canada. In 1841 he was a Member of Parliament for Oxford and moderately conservative, thus earning the nickname of turncoat, but always giving good reason for his changes of view.

He was active in railway promotions, served for a time as Minister of Finance before Confederation, acted as Governor of Barbados, which brought him a knighthood, and closed his public career as a Minister in Sir John Macdonald's first Cabinet.

This is a factual biography rather than an exciting one, but it should be useful as a source-book for students of early political conflicts in Ontario.

•

The Canadian Story

THE PAGEANT OF CANADIAN HISTORY, by Anne Merriman Peck. (Longmans, Green, $4.00.)

THIS is not a formal history; rather a guide-book through the three centuries in which Canada has been a-building. In toil and hardship of the pioneers lies romance. In the expansive dreams and intrepid labors of leaders and men of action is the stuff of fairy-stories. The author tells the tales with competence and grace, in a manner suitable to people of all ages and with close adherence to the facts.

•

Curling and Religion

MODERN PARABLES, by E. Gilmour Smith. (Revell, $1.25.)

"SERMONS in stones and good in everything," said Rosalind's father. A preacher in Timmins believes him, for he finds in curling-stones a series of apt little messages of spiritual suggestion. These and over forty others are here collected in a book of devotional reading. Some wood-cuts of excellent quality are provided by Dorothy Sweezy Ashton.

•

Problems Ahead

CANADA AND THE BUILDING OF PEACE, by Grant Dexter. (Canadian Institute of International Affairs. $1.00.)

A SURVEY of what the war has done in the economic field to the world at large and especially to Canada. The author shows that all established practices in world-trade are no longer trustworthy since debtor countries have become creditors and *vice versa*. For example, Canada has become industrialized to a degree almost incredible and while export of war-materials is a constant so long as the war continues, peace will bring perplexities beyond all past experience.

Similar difficulties will face many other countries and unless an international monetary system becomes an actuality rather than a plan, or a series of conflicting plans, chaos will be the sure result. Therefore world co-operation, first, perhaps, by sections, such as the Commonwealth of Nations, and the Big Four, is an immediate necessity. Operation is indicated, for the patient is in desperate straits.

Mr. Dexter makes no Plan—for which he deserves attention. Singularity in a crowd of Planners is a distinction. But, as far as may be, he assembles the facts as they appear.

•

A Federalizer

By J. LEWIS MILLIGAN

THE KEY PROBLEM OF THE PEACE, by Alan George Kirkby. (Ryerson, 50 cents).

THE problem of what to do with Europe after the war is one that will have to be decided at the great peace conference, and in this little book Mr. Kirkby examines the situation in the light of history and with particular reference to national and geographical difficulties. He says that the key to the problem of peace is the pacification of European peoples and the unification of European economic areas to meet the needs of modern industrial civilization. He believes that this can only be achieved by the federal union of the democratic states into a United States of Europe. The idea is not new, but the author presents an interesting survey of its possibilities.

•

Humorous Artists

CARTOON CAVALCADE, by Thomas Craven. (Musson, $6.00.)

FROM the magazines and newspapers of the last forty years Mr. Craven has made a selection of the best and merriest work of the black-and-white men who have commented upon the American scene. It's a joyous book going back to Opper and Outcault, to Charles Dana Gibson and Homer Davenport and marching on to Peter Arno George Price and their mad company. In addition to the pictures the editor submits a good deal of interesting detail about the artists, and the periods in which they worked. The book contains over 450 pages quarto and as many laughs.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto.

THERE IS A HUNGER FOR THE EARTH

● In the hearts of tens of thousands of Canadians now serving overseas, there is a hunger for the land, for the feel of the plow and the rich smell of good, turned earth. A starvation for the sight of growing things, instead of things destroyed. A gnawing at the vitals for the lights in the window, and cattle in the barn, and hay in the mow.

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P126

Curtain for Star Who's Too Big for the Hat

By MARGARET NESS

Many generations of children and grown-ups have been thrilled by the white, pink-eyed rabbit that is materialized from the magician's tall silk hat. The dramatic unexpectedness of his appearance has done much to obscure the star's career off-stage. It's a brief glory, and soon he's back where he started—just another rabbit living quietly in a hutch, nibbling a lettuce leaf and, perhaps, boring his numerous progeny with reminiscences of the days when he was a star.

I'VE always wanted to meet up with a magician's rabbit. It must be an exciting life, popping in and out of silk hats. By the way, why is it that bunnies never use fedoras or bowlers? Memo—take this up with my magician friend.

Well, anyway, a week or so ago I met George Malta. In fact, I carried him in one of these big brown-paper shopping bags.

George Malta? That's right. You see, this particular rabbit works for a Maltese magician—from Malta. (He's been living in Toronto, though, for a good many years now.) Naturally his rabbit couldn't possibly be called plain "Peter".

The day I met George Malta, we were on our way to a Canadian Women's Press Club affair. I'd picked them up, and the magician left George Malta with me while he hurried off to retrieve a downtown-parked car. That's something I think he should work on—to produce his car ready at the kerb with a wave of his wand. Be mighty handy, wouldn't it!

So George Malta and I had quite a conversation while we waited.

"You must have an interesting life," I said.

"So-so. A bit of a bore finally. Everyone squealing away when I appear."

Pretty blasé for a two weeks' old rabbit, I thought. So I asked, "Don't you like all the fuss?"

"You get used to it. And it's a short life at its best."

"You don't mean you end up as rabbit stew?" I was horrified. George Malta was so cute and pink-eyed.

"Heavens, no! But I get too big for the hat."

I hadn't thought of that. But now it was brought to my attention, it was obvious that a magician's rabbit couldn't be built on Wagnerian opera-singer lines. "What happens when you get too big?"

"Oh, I'll be given to some youngster. Sort of retired to a back garden, as it were."

There was a familiar stage-and-movie patter about it all. The life of an actor or actress is comparatively short, too. But then, of course, they come back for farewell tours. I doubt if George Malta will do that. Even a diet would hardly restore to him the small proportions required by my magician's hat. He'd still be too long and too heavy. Imagine a magician trying to hold his silk hat in a casual debonair fashion with a hulking full-grown rabbit inside!

In the Bag

"How long do you figure on being a star attraction?" I asked.

One pink ear did a forward flip. It gave George Malta almost a rakish air. "Another six weeks or so—from what I hear in fraternal circles."

"Much of a trick in learning your trade?"

"Nothing to it, really. I pulled it off perfectly the very first time. It's all a question of temperament. And what I always say is—what's the difference between lying quiet at the bottom of a brown-paper bag, a rabbit hutch or a silk hat!"

"Yes, I see what you mean. Still I know I'd be mighty restless myself, stuffed in a hat and supposed to lie quiet and still until the moment."

"*You* probably would," George Malta replied pointedly. "But I don't."

There was a slight lull in the conversation at that slur on my ability. Then my magician friend drew up in his car with a flourish and the three of us went off.

Perhaps it's my imagination—or have I heard it somewhere?—well, anyway it seems to me that intelligent people and children are the easiest to fool. Certainly the Press women "ate up" the magician's act and when George Malta appeared out of the silk hat, they "Oh'd" and "Ah'd" with complete abandonment.

George Malta was quite unimpressed. He didn't wriggle even an ear.

George the Silent

The next day I dropped in to pay my respects to the magician. "And congratulate George Malta for me, too," I said.

"He's here." And my magician friend went over and brought a brown-paper bag out of hiding. He opened the bag. Inside were *two* white bunnies.

I gasped. Then I asked, "Which is George Malta?"

The magician shook his head sadly. "That I know not. Last night I tie to his foot a pink ribbon so that him I be able to tell and let his brother work today. I alternate them time about. But George Malta, he have kick off the ribbon in the night. Now which is his brother I cannot be sure."

"George Malta!" I called hopefully. "George Malta!"

But he simply refused to be inveigled into speaking. Both he and his brother went right on nibbling their concentrated rabbit food.

"Too bad!" The magician shook his head again. "But George Malta shouldn't have kicked the ribbon tag off."

I do hope the Rabbit Union never learns that, two to one, George Malta popped out twice in succession from the silk hat. It might mean a strike of magician bunnies all over America.

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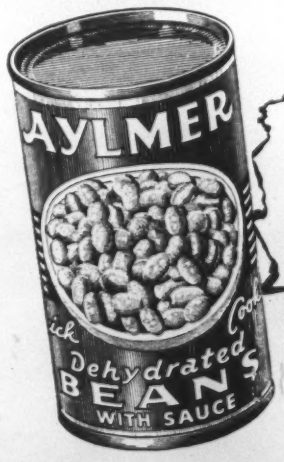

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extract from overseas letter published in Canadian paper.

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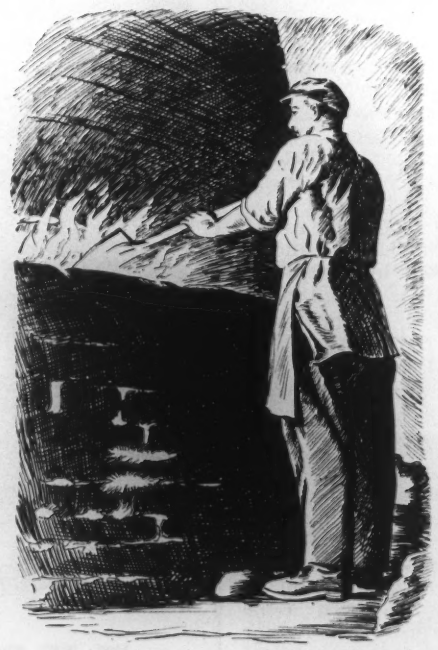

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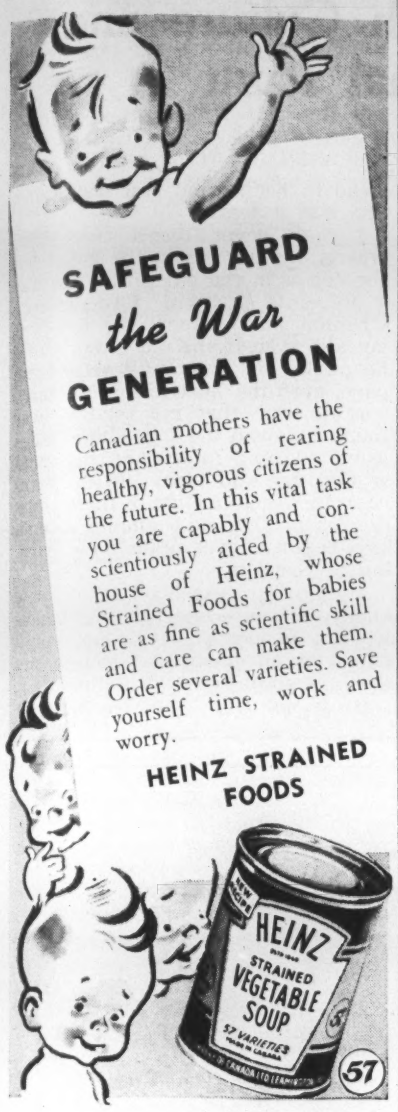
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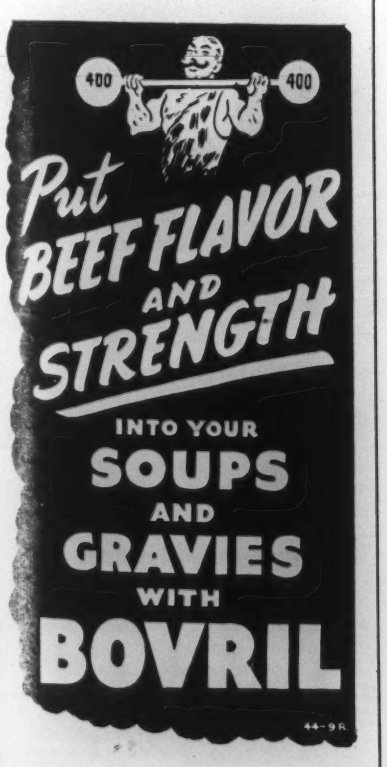

WORLD OF WOMEN

P.O.W.'s Flavor Slim Rations with Enthusiasm and Ingenuity

By CYNTHIA VESEY

London, Eng.

CAN you make pancakes out of milk (powder) only? This apparently impossible feat has been mastered by some prisoners-of-war in Stalag XX B and the prisoner who wrote asking the question said they had also discovered how to make a "wonderful trifle out of porridge oats and jam." Unfortunately, he did not give the recipes for these novel dishes. Recently some 10,000 Food Ministry Cookery books were added to the 2,000 already sent to British prisoners in Europe by the Red Cross.

But reading some of the prisoners' proud accounts of their efforts at cooking with limited ingredients and home-made utensils, I have wondered whether it is not the prisoners who ought to send us a book of recipes for cooking under difficulties! The housewife in Britain who is often understandably at her wits end about what to give the family for variety could probably learn a great deal from the very experimental, ingenious and always optimistic cooks of the prison camps.

"Cheese Dreams"

The only ingredients available to prisoners for their cooking are virtually those that come out of the Red Cross parcels, all of them necessarily tinned or dehydrated. The 50 dishes from "cheese dreams" to "Plymouth pancakes" in the Red Cross prisoner-of-war cookery book can all be made from the ingredients normally available to prisoners. But it is in the making of dishes without the necessary ingredients that the prisoner excels.

For instance, one prisoner describing how he made a Christmas cake—"I'll bet it was as good as yours"—explained that there was no flour and that therefore he had to grind down such biscuits as he could get to make some. There was no baking-powder so he had to go sick so as to get some bicarbonate of soda to make it rise. He was in Northern Italy at the time and so put in three pounds of fresh figs. The other ingredients are given somewhat vaguely as "several packets of raisins, tin of marg., one of milk and lots of sugar," but male-like he does not explain how these were mixed or cooked.

"No prisoner-of-war on principle ever uses anything for the purpose it was intended for" wrote another man describing his latest cooking invention—pancakes out of Benger's food. He explained that his invention was the result of necessity, there being no pancake powder and an excess of Benger's food. Another invention he described was "coffee" made by the orderlies crumbling German bread and roasting it. It is difficult to say which must be the worst—the German bread or the resulting "coffee".

The prisoners all write home enthusiastic descriptions of their dishes, but sometimes one suspects that they judge them generously and that they might not seem so appetizing except in contrast to the insufficient and inspipid rations provided by the Germans. One prisoner was candid in describing how cakes and puddings are made from crumbled packets of biscuits. Whether it is cake or pudding "depends how long these have been cooked, of course. If they are slightly soggy in the centre, it is a pudding; if they are crisp and slightly burned, it is a cake." No doubt there are many failures, but when you are hungry, really as hungry as few people have been in Britain during the war, you eat your failures and hope for better luck next time.

These camp cooks are handicapped by a complete lack of utensils. Nearly everything has to be made, and hundreds of men have discovered unsuspected talents of craftsmanship. Stoves are made from bricks "scrounged" somehow or if there are none, from earth. Biscuit tins are turned into ovens. Frying pans and saucepans are made from such pieces of metal as are available. Few of the tins in which food comes in parcels are thrown away. They are all turned into something useful.

The cooking arrangements in the camps vary. In some, whole-time cooks do all the work, food parcels being shared out. In others the men like to do their own cooking with the contents of their parcels. In the officers' camps especially, where the prisoners are not allowed to work, cooking provides a change from bridge, study, reading and other things the men do to pass the day. Sometimes a group of men get together and form a small "mess" of their own.

No Complaints

In this connection a prisoner sent home a good story of four officers who were always grousing at their cook and eventually agreed to do their own cooking. The mess rule was that anyone who groused took over the cooking himself. The first cook was chosen by drawing and to his horror he found, as the weeks went by, that however he burned the porridge, seasoned the food or spoiled the dishes, none of his mates would raise a grcuse. At last in desperation he served up apple pie well seasoned with mustard. One of his brother officers tasted it and burst out "But this is muck, absolute muck!" Then suddenly remembering himself added hastily, "But beautifully cooked, old boy, beautifully cooked." Some of them will not only come back cooks but diplomats!

The promises to come home and cook the Sunday dinner are numerous. "When I get back, I'll show you a few things!" says one man. "When I see you I'll show you how to perform miracles with a couple of spuds" says another. "You'll go out, and I'll cook the dinner" promises a third. These are typical of the pride the enthusiasts have in their cooking. Speaking of "miracles" with a couple of spuds, this recipe was recently given in a camp magazine where recipes are exchanged with the enthusiasm of an English housewife.

Potato Fritters: For this dish you have to be the lucky possessor of a packet of pancake mixture. Make a stiff batter mixture an hour before you use it. Slice your cooked potatoes, leaving the small ends to be mashed up with a little salmon, sardine or herring. Place a little of the mixture between two slices of potato, thereby making a sandwich. Dip into batter and fry in hot fat.

N.B. On return to England don't divorce your wife. Do your own cooking and keep her for a pet.

A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE

WHAT I didn't know when I was young
Would have filled volumes, I guess;
And now that I'm older and wise, no doubt,
It would fill one volume less!

MAY RICHSTONE.

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THE DRESSING TABLE

Move Over, Venus Is Here Again and She's a Fine Big Girl

By J. HILTON LEIGH

THE big girls are back once more, daughters of the gods, if not divinely fair at all times, at least divinely tall, as witness the new show girls of six feet or over. A frame of that height must of necessity be upholstered in proportion, so take courage outsize females who have been crawling down into your shoes, humping your shoulders and wearing neutral colors in an effort to be inconspicuous.

You see them striding along the streets shoulders back, cleareyed, fresh complexioned, vivacious, putting down their number eight, nine, or even ten sized brogues without a trace of self-consciousness. Their attitude toward the fluttery mannequin tottering along on four inch outmoded heels is that of a bored but courteous great Dane to a goggling Pekinese. Theirs is the complacency born of the knowledge that they are pulling their own weight, no pun intended, and that they have at long last come into their own.

Jeeps and Charm

See them trimly uniformed, driving a jeep, and taking bumps that would knock the little home gal, who just loves to curl up with a book, for a row of ashcans. They also have the knowledge of what makes said jeep tick, and should it balk they can produce a monkey wrench plus a few suitable words and make it say uncle in no time. This sort of thing makes for a far healthier poise than the brand taught at a socalled Charm school.

Not so long ago the daring soul whose guilt in calorie consumption was all too apparent, who dared to don knickers for a camping trip, was whistled at in no complimentary fashion. It would be a strange sight indeed that would draw a derisive hoot from a passing car today. Girls may, and do, walk along a crowded street clad in little brother's discarded trousers which fit tightly in all the wrong places, a shirt whose tails flutter merrily in the breeze, and to top all a glamorous Lake hairdo. It may be unsuitable, and unbecoming, but it's freedom. Long may the shirt tails wave, if that's the way they want 'em.

Mothers of girls enjoying this new era may well sigh and murmur "born thirty years too soon" of themselves, as they dunk daughter's laundry in a very small bowl of soap suds. The tiny bra and brief panties might cause a flashback such as this—First, a chaste, extremely non-transparent chemise whose resistance to anything like figure moulding was remarkable. Then a bisected garment, referred to in a whisper only, with a deep frill of embroidery, and perhaps some blue ribbon run thru insertion for the more advanced thinkers along those lines. A firmly whaleboned corset with a substantial cover, a short underskirt to ward off drafts, a long fitted slip, and then one was ready to squirm into a princess dress, very tight with a high collar ending in scratchy ruching under the ears.

Unhampered Diana

A gorgeous suntanned Diana is the bathing girl today, a minimum of covering and a maximum of glowing healthy skin, and she swims with expert ease, where her unlucky aunty of a few decades ago prettily shrieked at the sight of a wave. Aunty had not only laced sandals to break the shock of contact with water but long black stockings, a heavy serge suit and a mob cap of rubber resembling the boudoir cap now as extinct as a dodo.

Being a lady was a very dull business, ladies did not sprawl, cross their legs or use slang, to mention a few of the many prohibited pleasures.

"A fine figure of a woman", was the accolade of the nineties, then came the sudden doom of the big girl, the flat-chested or boyish era, and what happened to obvious curves then shouldn't happen to a dog. Women appeared in a sacklike garment reaching almost to the knees. From there on a mere frill did duty as a skirt, leaving exposed assorted types of underpinnings that should never have seen the light of day. During that period, horror stricken males crowded the oculist's office and could not be convinced that what they sometimes saw, was reality and not a mirage. Gradually though the big ladies shrank, or else stayed home in the cellar. The cute flapper reigned and the days of the perfect thirty-eight were no more.

The uniformed lass of 1944 settling a trim cap on a well-groomed permanent may well thank her lucky stars that the not always gay nineties are no more, and that she can wear clothes that fit and are also comfortable. Should she be a bit oversize she has the comforting knowledge that, barring a few lone wolves, men like girls who are not always simperingly conscious that there is a male in the vicinity, who can talk sensibly and intelligently on subjects that they are interested in, do not expect to be eternally catered to and amused and who, when the necessity arises, will reach for their own check in a matter-of-fact way.

No Wallflowers

No longer does the big girl sit out dances rather than trip the light fantastic with a pint-size partner, snubbed by the popular girls in the manner in which a small fish is thrown back in the water. She does not waste futile tears on an unsympathetic pillow because the stag line chooses to ignore her. There are so many new and interesting things to learn and do. Independence is the watchword of this era of freedom which enables girls and women big and small to be themselves and like it.

Pursuit of Spanish Culture and of the International Aunt

By ALAN WELLS

RECENTLY, for no good reason except that a tasty picture of South America caught my eye, I've begun to study Spanish. Naturally in two lessons the intricacies of the language are still vague. My concern at the moment is mostly with having pen and ink but no paper, or having the picture of my sister (brother) but no money to buy flowers. This sort of sentence seems to be peculiar to the opening exercises of any tongue.

Well do I remember my early attacks on French sentences. They were concerned with paper and pens, too, but seemed to me more interesting in that the dominant character was usually "my aunt". It was always dear old auntie who was getting stuck with no ink but lots of paper. She seemed to make the sentences live, have meaning and she moved through the whole grammar with a stately tread in her second best bombazine. She was a dear.

I shall never forget the lesson where "my aunt is in the house but the dog is in the garden". That was a desperate situation. I wasn't sure whether Auntie knew the dog was out and even if she did I was afraid he might run away. I searched the page, even the next lesson but there was no clue that my relative ever found out about the dog. These things leave a lasting imprint on the mind at that age and today, fifteen years later, the whole feeling of those situations, which had no beginning or end, have begun all over again in the learning of Spanish.

My present text book in my new endeavor is nice and new and cracks when you open it. It is not yet a friend or an enemy but merely sits there promising untold dramas.

It seems that the teachers of

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HARRIET HUBBARD Ayer

Spanish are totally unconcerned about Auntie. I miss her. Even up to the sixteenth page she has not made an appearance, but I think I catch a glimpse of her in the wings, probably with a high comb in her hair, waiting for her cue to step onto the page and bring everything to life.

The concern of the Spanish language over schools, pictures and flowers to say nothing of a neat distinction between a woman and a lady (you breathe one, the other you accent on the penult) may be the direct result of the Moorish invasion of that country in the early centuries. Personally I've always been led to believe the Moors more interested in the latter. Now I'm not so sure.

? Question ?

Another thing that intrigues me in my new studies is the interrogation sign as used by the Dons. In English you never know if a sentence is interrogative until you come to the little question mark at the end. In general use this is not an important point, but occasionally when reading aloud a manuscript for the first time you are suddenly jounced out of your serenity by the necessity of making a question of what you thought was a statement. The mind's reflexes may not be overly fleet and the resultant squeak as you raise your voice on the end word is anything but pleasant.

It is attention to such details as these that makes Spanish so superior. No guess work here because not only is there a question mark at the end of a sentence, but one at the beginning, too, just in case. Ingenious, these Spaniards.

My downfall in any language is the pronunciation. Being normally possessed of an old Southern Ontario drawl I find the greatest difficulty in forming the new sounds. Unfortunately it has always been my lot to come into the clutches of teachers who believe in the lip and tongue school of instruction. Sometimes they go even farther. I once had a French teacher who tried to make me vibrate my "uvula" in order to accomplish a French "R". All the exercise did was to cause an ulcer on the neighboring tonsil, or so I contended.

Facial Gymnastics

This lip and tongue method employed by male and female instructors of any nationality requires that the seeker after culture be an accomplished gymnast as regards the working parts of the face and throat. To produce certain sounds native to the language being taught you will be instructed to "Place the tongue behind the right eye tooth, form the lips into a small 'o' and breathe". (The small "o" may be easily and daintily attained by sticking your little finger in your puss and withdrawing it.) The resultant facial expression is wondrous fine. I usually end up quite unable to breathe, red in the face and produce a sound never recorded by the ear of man.

As the tongue is one of the most important members of our tonal control equipment you are always being told to put it somewhere. Sometimes you have to do a double take with this member such as placing it behind the upper front teeth, breathing and then snapping it down behind the lowers. This really produces quite a nice sound effect but is fraught with grave dangers. If you are over zealous you are liable to bite yourself, which not only hurts but puts you out of the running for the rest of the lesson.

A little home practice, however, will soon make an experienced tongue placer out of you. Whenever I have a few moments I try to perfect my accent by these socalled simple exercises. The nice part about it is that you can practice anywhere, though the people beside you will probably think you have a seed stuck in your plate and are trying to tongue it out. Don't be discouraged it's all for culture!

Cosmopolitan

Spanish also has another pitfall, that of gender. Every noun is male or female. To my Anglo-Saxon mind this merely adds to the confusion. There are always rules telling you that if the word ends with a certain letter it will be a certain sex. This all seems very simple till you get into the thing then the exceptions begin to creep in. For some undiscovered reason there are always more exceptions than rule followers which puts you right back in a state of mass disorganization. You realize that the only thing to do is to memorize not only the word and its English meaning but also whether or not it's a man or a woman word. Somehow this preoccupation with sex seems to pervade all languages of the Latin races. Could it be the climate?

In spite of all the difficulties in learning a foreign language the cosmopolitan feeling one enjoys in tossing a French or Spanish phrase into an English conversation and murmuring "as we say in Spanish (or French)" is ample repayment for all the tongue twisting and face making one has to endure. And so we intend to get culture or bust . . . or is it burst?

I've Not Forgotten You

I'VE not forgotten you . . . no, not I.
Tho' seldom I lie in the dark and cry;
Tho' seldom I walk in the blowy street
With the tear-drops frozen in hurting sleet.

I now can go where we used to go—
Ski on the slopes where the slanting snow
Falls like a curtain of hushed desire;
Cool against cool . . fire against fire.

This is a thing that you must believe.
I seemed to wrong you. To wail and grieve
Was something as strange to your dancing heart
As the farthest dot on an ocean chart.

But when the candles are burning high
And merriment leaps in a laughing eye. .
Ah . . .there is a moment when words won't say
How the heart goes hungry . . with you away!

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Ormandy and His Philadelphians Present Two Superb Programs

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

HERE'S hoping the May Festival at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, may long continue. A visit to Toronto by the Philadelphia Orchestra, always engaged for that occasion, fits very conveniently into the itinerary. America has several orchestras of super-quality, and the two greatest are the Philadelphia and the Boston Symphony. Opinions differ as to which is the very greatest, but since we hear only the latter, our preference must lie with Philadelphia. It would be impossible to imagine a finer orchestra than that created by Leopold Stokowsky, and ruled for the past decade by Eugene Ormandy. It is as perfect a musical instrument as the soul of any conductor could desire. Despite changing conditions efficiency and tonal quality remain at the same high level. Hearing the institution but once a year, an interesting factor has been the steady rise to greatness of the conductor himself. Every year his emotional genius becomes more potent, his faculty of exposition more enthralling.

Most of the works he played were familiar, but in some new details emerged to awaken fresh interest. This is due not only to the intimate mastery of Ormandy, but to the superb quality of rank and file. A passage of two or three bars is so exquisitely played that momentarily it becomes a focus of interest, like a vivid note of color in the pattern of a good picture. For instance there is a very brief passage for the piccolo in Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, which often passes unheeded. Last week it came in like a sudden snatch of bird-song. It happens that this particular color spot annoyed Ludwig Spohr, a junior contemporary of Beethoven's who also composed nine symphonies. He objected to a piccolo and trombones in a serious symphony as undignified and even disreputable.

Singularly enough the incident most talked of in connection with the two programs was Ormandy's unique and indescribably exhilarating rendering of Beethoven's masterpiece. It is the best known of all symphonies and as one commentator has quaintly put it, the most "whistleable."

Some years ago Ernest Newman wrote that he knew musicians who admired every note of it, but who could not bear to listen to it, because familiarity had bred not contempt but satiety. Mr. Ormandy gave new facets of interest: flashes of light so illuminating that sometimes it seemed a new work. Millions of words have been employed since 1808 in reading mystic meanings into the score, cascades of nonsense for the most part. But its valorous quality was noted from the very outset, not in some cases appreciatively.

Listeners in the early 19th century were seemingly more easily upset than nowadays. The great singer, Malibran, was reported to have suffered convulsions after hearing it. Since she never had the privilege of hearing so fine an orchestra as the Philadelphians the Lord only knows what would have happened to her in Massey Hall last week.

Brushing aside all esoteric readings there appears to be no shadow of a doubt that Beethoven was trying to acclaim the triumph of the human spirit in the most valorous phrases at his command, preceded by such fateful questionings that assail the souls in troublous times. A curious circumstance has allied the symphony to the present conflict. The four-note passage, signifying Fate with which the work opens is precisely similar to the ticks which mean "V" in the Morse code. This has opened a new approach toward a work as well known to music lovers, as is "David Copperfield" to lovers of fiction. The symphony has become symbolical of effort and triumph. Mr. Ormandy's rendering was based on this conception, and into it he put all his technical resource and all the energies of his emotional soul.

Another superb performance was that of Brahms' "Variations on a Theme by Haydn," a fitting prelude to the Symphonies yet unborn. The melody itself, found among relics of Haydn many years after his death, is now believed to be that of an ancient pilgrim's song. The eight variations cover almost every phase of emotion with full-voiced lyricism, and the magic of the work is helped by the fact that it is never pedantic: —as sets of variations are apt to be.

One of the most interesting developments in my own experience has been the steady growth in popularity of Debussy. At the time of his death in 1918 comparatively little of his music was played. Now his name is as familiar as that of Chopin. No other composer provides a sharper test of the personnel of an orchestra. The pastel-like shadings of "Clouds", "Fetes", and "Afternoon of a Faun" require the most delicate playing on the part of every section. The rhythmical stride of most composers will help an orchestra through a faulty performance; but not so Debussy. Every bar must be beautifully and thoughtfully played. The renderings last week were ideal.

Stavinsky's First Ballet

Another performance imbued with radiance was the Suite based on "The Fire Bird," Stavinsky's first ballet. The scenario was handed to the young Russian by Diaghileff after Liadoff, by laziness, had missed the opportunity of doing it, and established the international fame of a new composer. Mr. Ormandy was especially fine in the bizarre Dance of Demons with which the suite ends, a spring board from which Stravinsky dashed into more sensational and original works In fact this demon music probably marked the beginning of Russian music.

A few years ago when Finland was supposed to be sympathetic with the cause of free nations, the music of Sibelius, that nation's great, though very uneven composer, was overdone by conductors, and a surcease has been to his advantage. His Second Symphony, composed in 1901-1902, was then phenomenal for his strange idioms and broad tonal climaxes. It does not begin to really grip the listener until it is half way through, and the sonorous theme utilized more than two decades later by Gershwin in "Rhapsody in Blue" emerges. . . Gershwin, always conscious of his lack of technical knowledge had wished to study with Sibelius, but it is said that the Finlander advised him to stick to songs. His adaptation of a theme from Symphony, No. 2, Gershwin regarded not as a theft but a tribute.

A good deal of water has gone under the bridge since 1888, when Richard Strauss startled the world with the tone poem, "Don Juan." Its cacophony was then unique, though hardly noticed by hardened listeners of to-day. Ignoring the typically Teuton obfuscation which made Juan a disillusioned idealist, the work stands as a passionate, spontaneous achievement, that was in its day an extension of orchestral resource. Certainly Mr. Ormandy did not spare his forces in the programs he presented. All made strenuous physical demands.

Proms Open Well

The eleventh season of Promenade Symphony concerts at Varsity Arena opened auspiciously last week. The personnel is slightly changed but never seemed better in tonal quality and technical address. Under Victor Kolar of Detroit, it played with unflagging enthusiasm. Aware of the large and sonorous works which Toronto had heard on preceding nights, Mr. Kolar selected a program notable for the lighter graces and lively rhythmical appeal. Glazounov's Symphony No. 4 in E flat goes back to 1893 when the composer was still in his 'twenties. Emotionally it is not strenuous, but full of color, warmth and melody. Similarly the Fantasy on airs from Tchaikovsky's opera "Eugen Onegin" was stimulating and varied. Perhaps a Fantasy on the composer's other well-known opera "Pique Dame," dramatically more interesting, would be equally popular. Mr. Kolar gave verve and distinction to the rendering of both Russians as he did to Dvorak dances, and Thomas' "Mignon" overture which seemed rather tepid in such company.

The noted baritone, Donald Dickson, has developed artistry in the field of song interpretation which no radio audience would demand of him; and which bespeaks his ambition. Not for a long time has one heard diction more finished than that he displayed in Moussorgsky's mordant satire "The Goat"; and in arias by Verdi, Giordano and Rossini he sang with captivating ease and mellowness of intonation.

THE THEATRE

The Light Humor Of Pregnancy

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"KISS AND TELL" is a rather fragile comedy about a fifteen year old miss who has to pretend through the larger part of two acts that she is going to have a baby.

About twenty-five per cent of the laughs in the popular George Abbott comedy are at the expense of adolescence. The remaining seventy-five per cent have to do with pregnancy, a condition with an astonishing number of comedy angles, none of which the author, F. Hugh Herbert, can be said to have slighted. The circumstances leading up to the misunderstanding are so complicated that only a complete company with a whole evening ahead of them could make the situation clear, so there isn't much point in going into it here. The play coasts along on mild domestic humor for the first act, but once the pregnancy motif is established "Kiss and Tell" gets progressively rowdier and funnier. By the end of the second act the company was holding back its lines and working on pantomime till the house quieted down.

Betty Ann Nyland, who plays the role of the junior miss threatened by maternity is a lively young comedienne who looks rather like an attractive Baby Wampus star. Both she and Gene Fuller as the putative father carried their share of the comedy. Young Billy Nyland, as an overbright neighborhood child, carried considerably more than his share. There were moments indeed when the stage was so rampant with shrill juvenile talent that it was a relief when the adults took over and quieted, or rather shouted them down. Violet Heming and Walter Gilbert as the scandalized parents, were competent and funny, and their ability to put their lines across intact at a dizzy pace and in an uproarious house was something for the younger members of the cast to study and emulate.

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ROASTED IN CANADA

THE FILM PARADE

Three War-Angle Pictures in a Descending Scale of Worth

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE screen these days is in the position of a nervous patient who is constantly being urged to keep his mind off the dark side and try to think of cheerful things, a piece of advice that never worked for anybody. Hollywood's attempt to look on the bright side resulted this week in "Rationing", with Wallace Beery and Marjorie Main, a comedy I found even more depressing than any study of Occupied Europe. In "The Cross of Lorraine", "None Shall Escape" and "Ladies Courageous" however Hollywood reverted to its brooding over the war. The results are about equally distributed among the good, the indifferent and the terrible.

For about two-thirds of its length "The Cross of Lorraine" promised to be one of the best war films Hollywood has yet contrived. This is the story of a group of French prisoners who escape from a German prison camp, and this time the director hasn't merely dealt out a hand of types, face upward. Instead he has presented a group of sharply realized human beings—a French quisling (Hume Cronyn) who accepts the advantages of collaboration and is honestly bewildered by the attitude of his fellow-prisoners, and their detestation of his own lack of political scruple; a courageous taxi-driver (Gene Kelly) whose determination to resist is finally broken by solitary confinement and torture; a young Paris lawyer (Jean Pierre Aumont) who attempts a desperate blend of patriotism and collaboration; a bitter realist (Joseph Calleia) who is a political graduate of the war in Spain. Among them they have contrived a brutal and magnificent study both of endurance and of the systematic degradation of the human spirit which is the chief Nazi weapon against the conquered.

Escape Pattern

When the prisoners manage to escape however a good deal of the film's intensity and authority escapes along with them. The broken taxi-driver miraculously recovers his fighting spirit, the young attorney abandons his disguise of collaboration and urges a Nazi-infested village to throw off the Germans; and though he is instantly machine-gunned at close range he escapes with scarcely more injury than if he had been sprayed with fly-tox. Everything in fact follows the usual wildly implausible escape-pattern; which seems a pity in a film that started out so promisingly. The trouble is, of course, that in any story of Occupied Europe the final solution is so limited by fact that authors have to fall back on the most extravagant fiction if the story is to end at all.

By way of a change "None Shall Escape" opens in Vacated Europe, with Alexander Knox as a Nazi Obercommandant brought back for trial to the country he has helped to violate. This is a stimulating idea and Alexander Knox's performance of a convicted and totally unregenerate Nazi is a considered and intelligent piece of work. As Wilhelm Grimm, a disgruntled survivor of World War I, he provides an extremely good illustration of how the Nazis got that way, even if his performance throws no fresh light on the repellant type as it stands. This part of the film is fine. When the evidence begins to come in however, we are back among the familiar scenes and even sets of Occupied Europe, and the plot as usual begins to foul up the characterization.

"None Shall Escape" does not carry out sentence on its Nazi offender, an omission which may leave some movie-goers feeling a little frustrated. The film merely shows him incorrigible to the end, fixed in his own maniacal logic, and this gives the picture a consistent if not a spectacular conclusion. Marsha Hunt is present as the Polish school-teacher once loved by Wilhelm Grimm. Neither the role nor Miss Hunt has been unduly prettified and her acting is both grim and effective.

It's a little hard to figure out what "Ladies Courageous" sets out to prove, since the one point it makes blindingly clear is the ladies here, however courageous, are the last girls in the world to be trusted with a B-17. The ladies chiefly involved are Loretta Young, Geraldine Fitzgerald and Diana Barrymore; and since each seems to have almost as many private lives as Henry VIII, no one has much time for navigation or map-reading. Some of the girls are mad at the War Department, some are mad at each other, and all of them are mad at Geraldine Fitzgerald. Diana Barrymore takes another WAF's husband, and the WAF rushes out and crashes her plane. Geraldine Fitzgerald makes a hot landing to attract publicity and is fired. Then she goes out and crashes *two* planes. Loretta Young, distracted by all this misbehavior, hands in her resignation but before it can take effect the War Department comes through handsomely, gives all the girls official rating and sends them out to ferry planes across the Atlantic. Well, anyway, Hollywood isn't running this war, and that's one thing to be grateful for.

Violet Heming, in "Kiss and Tell" remaining for a second week at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto.

In England, W.A.A.Fs. have learned to man balloons, to plot sky battles, to dismantle and re-assemble planes. Here, they are learning something about the biggest job of all, the job that will matter most to them and to Britain when the war is won. They are learning to be good mothers. As members of a Mothercraft class they assist in bathing a six-months-old baby in a war nursery. The baby seems to be thoroughly intrigued with her large and admiring audience.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Speed Is a Fine Thing for the Weather and the Cook

By JANET MARCH

THERE has been an awful lot of poetry and bunkum written about the wonders of the English spring, right from Chaucer down. The keynote is its slow unfolding charm. Slowness is alright in its way, but it isn't as good as speediness. What we need is a good poet to glorify Canadian spring where we are bang into summer in one day. One morning you are zipping up snow suits and hunting for matching wool mitts. The next day the children come home panting, with their socks rolled down and their sweaters tied around their waists and chorusing "Where are our shorts?" Where indeed? In one of those many boxes you always mean to label and never do, so that you come on Grannie's wedding dress long before you find the bathing suits.

Another sure sign of spring is the squadron of moths flying neatly in V formation which come out of your cupboard, having left what will soon be utter devastation behind them.

Spring is wonderful and glorious and exasperating. You can't seed the lawn, clean up the verandah, paint the bicycles, houseclean the cupboards and wash the windows all in one day, and besides providing all housewives with some or all of these chores it also gives a free gift of an immense laziness which requires hours of sun sitting to cure. It takes time to get the winter out of your system.

There are holes in the screens, last year's hat looks sillier than ever, your feet hurt and it's astonishing how shabby the house looks. Well, don't let's stay in the house. Let's sit in the sun and write a poem beginning "Let's have no more winter ever again." With all these things to do you will not be cooking "Boeuf à la mode" or any of those things which take hours, rather than minutes to get ready, so here are a few pretty quick recipes.

Potato Soup

4 potatoes (large ones)
1 onion
2 celery stalks
3 cups of water
1½ teaspoons of salt
⅛ teaspoon of pepper
Minced parsley
Milk

Cut the potatoes up in small squares with their skins on. You know we are always being told about all the vitamins which lurk just under the skin or in it, and here is a way to oblige the nutritionists and save time. Chop up the onion and celery stalks and cover these vegetables with the three cups of water. Add the salt and pepper and cook, boiling gently till the vegetables are very soft. Then rub through a sieve and thin the purée with milk till it is the thickness you prefer. This should make enough to do twice, so put away the purée you do not need without thinning it so that you can keep it. Don't on any account forget the pepper as that is what seems to give this soup its character. Add the chopped parsley just before serving.

Meat rationing has been off long enough for all of us to face chicken again with our old enthusiasm, and you can do things with a boiling fowl if you treat it the right way.

Casserole Chicken

1 five pound chicken
1 can of tomatoes
5 potatoes
2 onions
4 tablespoons of fat
4 tablespoons of flour
2 celery stalks
3 carrots diced
Salt and pepper
Paprika

Have the butcher cut up the chicken and sprinkle it with salt, pepper and flour. Melt the fat, and brown the pieces of chicken in it. Cut up the potatoes, onions and carrots and put in a layer of the raw vegetables in the casserole. Then put the pieces of browned chicken on top and cover with another layer of the vegetables. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and paprika and add the can of tomatoes. Cover the casserole and cook in an oven at about 375 for two hours. If the liquid round the chicken is too thin for your taste strain it into a frying pan and thicken it by adding flour stirred to a smooth paste in cold water. Bring to the boil to thicken and then pour back over the chicken and vegetables.

European cooks scorn the North American habit of thickening gravy with flour, and it can be overdone so that you seem to be eating thick paste, but we scorn the French habit of tucking your napkin under your chin and housecleaning the plate with pieces of bread. You may not think this dish qualifies for speed but it gives you meat and vegetables all done together, which helps immensely both with serving and washing up. Then, too, oven food can wait safely with the heat turned low while that last box of pansies is planted.

If you have a family which doesn't like cheese it's your bad luck, and the nutritionists will disapprove of you. Surely *some* cheese suits them. Perhaps cream cheese served with rye bread and jelly, or Camembert on crisp biscuits, or Oka, or perhaps you are a processed cheese fan and like pimentoes through it. Anyway it makes a fine ending to a meal. Serve on a board with water cress, or celery or radishes to go with it, and that large cup of coffee to follow which we usen't to be able to afford on the old ration.

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BETTER to be proud—and hunted—
Than to ride with the pink coats.

Better than the smell of warm blood
after a quick kill,
Bitter, and bright, the scent of hidden
fern.

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side
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Still there is thrill in flight.
Soft are the oak leaves
Under the swift feet.

Sweet are the distant notes of the
hunter's horn
And the hounds baying!
Sweet, to the trembling ears of the
hidden, and hunted!

I run with the fox!

MONA GOULD

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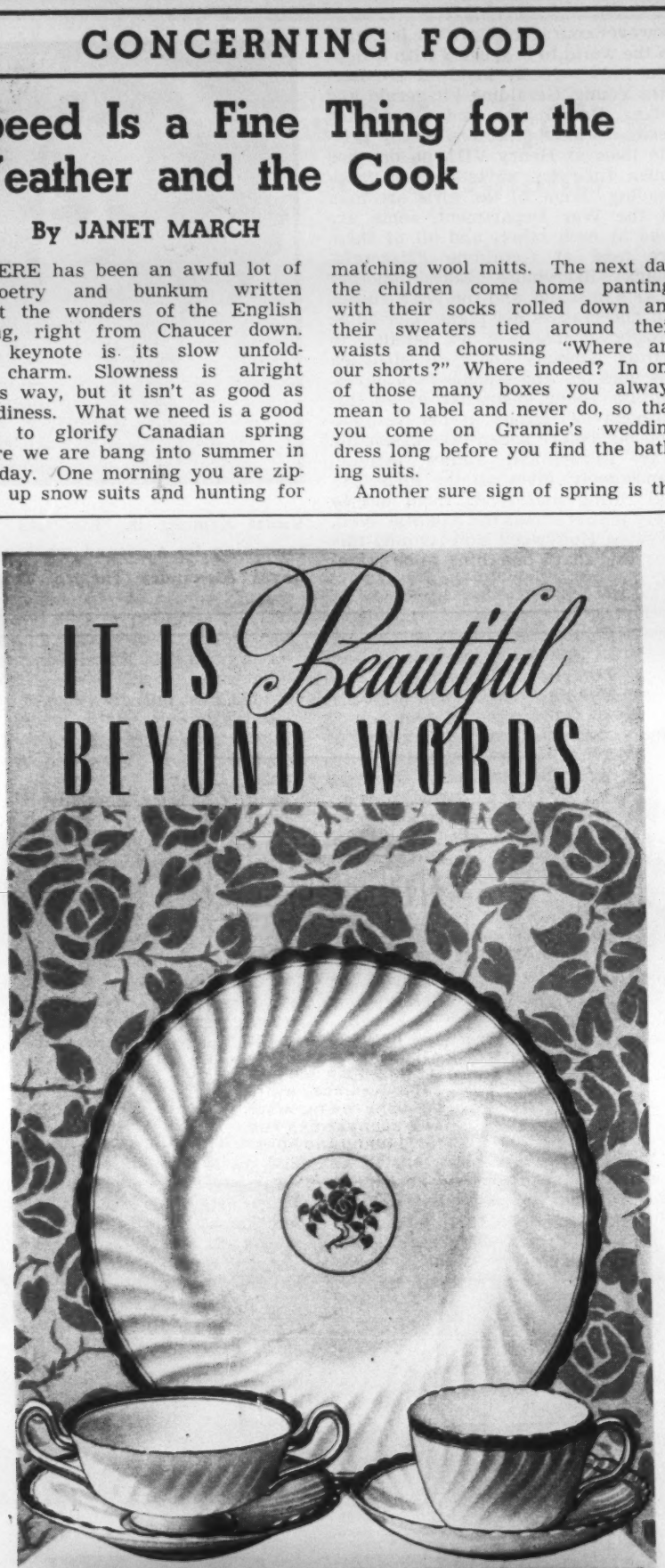

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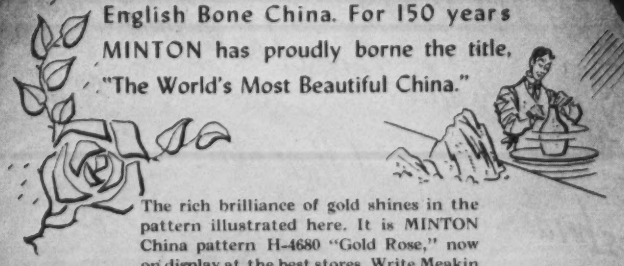

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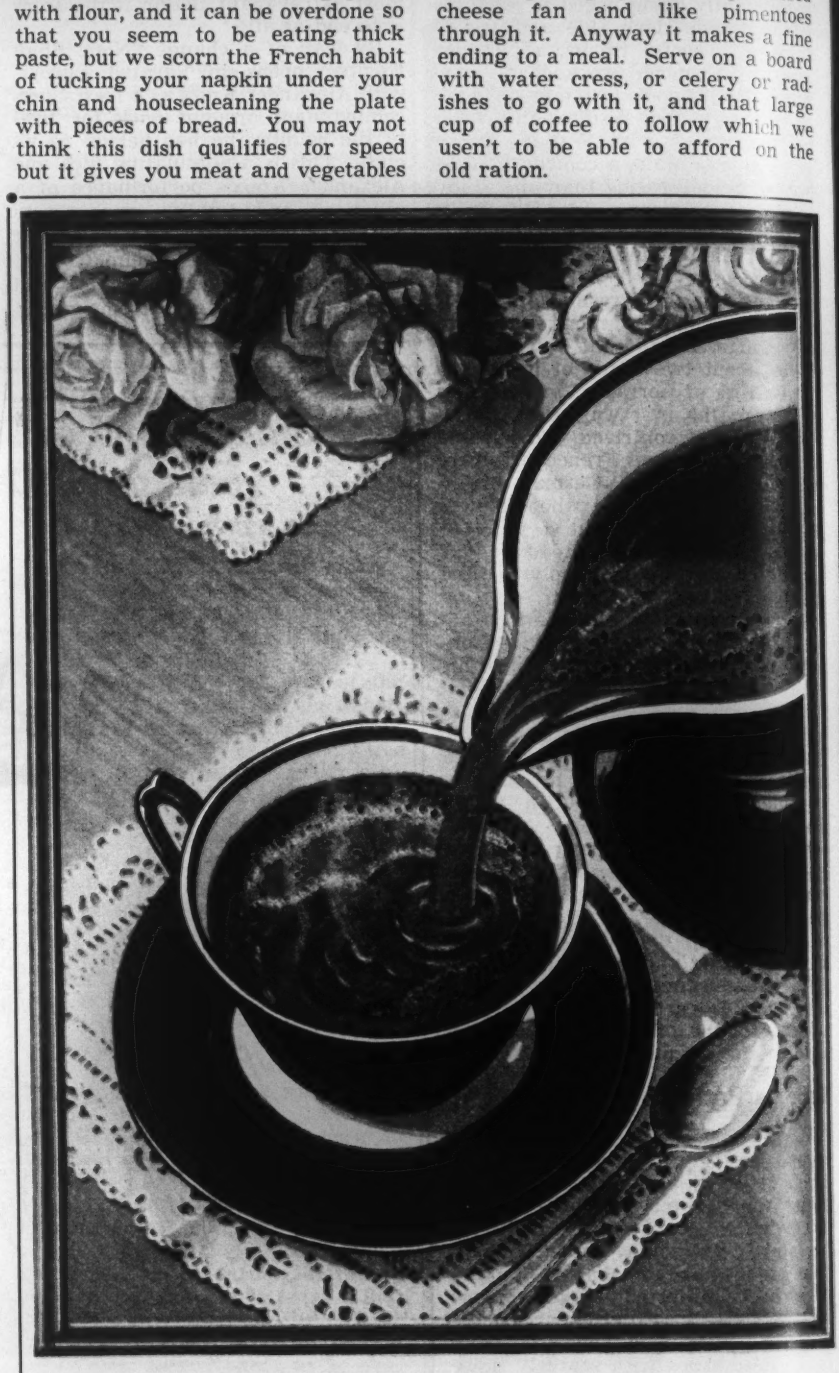

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A Cup of Fry's is a Cup of Food

THE OTHER PAGE

Notes of a Trip to Washington With Sir Frederick Banting

By GEORGE DANA PORTER

IN THE spring of 1928 Dr. Banting and I decided to go down together to some medical meetings in Washington, and as he suggested that we make the trip as economical as possible, I told him that I knew of an old fashioned hotel where we could secure modest quarters at a reasonable rate. So, arriving there, we took a single room with two beds and the usual furniture and made this our home while there.

As the headquarters for the convention was the luxurious Mayflower Hotel, we naturally drifted over there frequently, and here we mingled with the delegates gathered from all over the continent.

The morning after our arrival Banting found a letter awaiting him there from Hon. Vincent Massey, our High Commissioner, inviting him to luncheon.

"You're going, aren't you, Fred?" I asked.

"No, not unless you're coming too", he replied.

"But I wasn't invited, Fred. You will have to go."

"No, I'll not go unless you come", he repeated.

"But, Fred, don't be crazy. You'll have to go", I urged.

But I couldn't budge him. "We came here together and I'm not going without you", was his firm reply. And he did not go.

Determination and loyalty were two of his outstanding qualities, and this little incident shows them up as clearly as did his hard work on Insulin, and his loyalty in dividing his share of the Nobel prize with his co-worker and friend, Dr. Best, whom he always said was his equal.

THE following day, after attending long medical sessions, we went out for a stroll, then sat down on a bench in the park. While we were talking there, an attractive young lady walking down the path some distance away suddenly stopped and put a handkerchief to her eye.

"Fred, that lady has something in her eye. I think I'll go and remove it", I said.

"No, George, I'm a surgeon. I'll do it."

"But," I pleaded, "that's the only thing I'm good at. I remove things from university students' eyes every day."

"No, I'll do it", repeated Fred, and, both determined, we started up together and ran for the lady on this errand of mercy, but Fred beat me to it, and whipping out his handkerchief removed the offending cinder as rapidly as he had run.

NEXT afternoon we went on a sight-seeing tour on one of the busses, and as the guard called out place after place with rapid descriptions, we came to a fine building before which one of our Royal Canadian Mounted Police was standing, and the guard called out, "This is the Canadian Embassy".

"Here, Fred, here's where we get out", I said. "You've got to go in and sign the register, or go in and pay your respects."

So down we got and entered our names in the book, and Fred went in reluctantly to make his call while I remained outside in the attractive portico.

While sitting there Mr. Massey came along. He greeted me cordially and invited me in.

"I'm waiting for Dr. Banting who has just gone in to see you. I'll stop here," I said.

But he wouldn't hear of it, and so we went in together. Here we found Mrs. Massey, who served tea for us all. Then we were shown their fine collection of Canadian pictures, and as painting was Banting's hobby, and many of the Canadian artists represented here were his friends, he was delighted with all he saw.

After this the Masseys took us for a long motor drive around Washington, and before we left they invited us both for luncheon the following day.

This kind invitation was accepted and next day we arrived there again, and the first person Banting met was a handsome young lady dressed in a riding habit. She looked the picture of health, and Banting told me afterwards that she was his first American patient, and that when he first saw here in New York she was very ill and reduced almost to a skeleton.

The young lady and her mother, who was with her, were delighted to see Dr. Banting again.

We found, among the dozen guests, at this informal and very pleasant luncheon, a number of our friends, and we both felt very grateful to our kind hosts for all they had done for us.

WHEN we first arrived in Washington, Banting, in his usual modest and unassuming way, took a back seat at the meetings, but it was not long before he was surrounded by groups of physicians asking him all sorts of questions about Insulin and his work, and he had to refuse a lot of invitations to dinner and luncheon, but on our last night there we went to a special dinner attended by about one hundred and fifty prominent physicians from all over the United States.

Fred and I were the only Canadians present, and we sat together near the back of the dining room in one of the swellest Clubs in Washington, and here, with congenial companions, we enjoyed ourselves and the speeches.

The head table, where some twenty of the elect, all dressed in full evening attire, were seated, was on a raised platform.

It was a real banquet and the speakers were good, and everything was going along nicely when, after the third or fourth speech had been delivered, I noticed the chairman get up and leave the platform. Then he walked down past the tables towards us, and to my astonishment he stopped behind my chair and asked me if I would make a speech, and I was so surprised and taken back that I failed to realize that I was probably being used as a bait for getting a speech out of Banting, and I refused.

Then the chairman leaned over and asked Banting if he would speak, but he also refused.

The chairman looked rather annoyed and was turning slowly back towards the platform when it flashed through my mind how badly it would look if we, the only Canadians in the room, should seem aloof, and as I realized how much Banting had done for humanity, and how he would be remembered long after all the others in the room had been forgotten, I decided that he should be heard. So I touched the retreating chairman's arm and said that I would speak.

A few moments later he called upon me, and then I stood up and, without mentioning Insulin, for they all knew about that, told about some of Banting's personal qualities with some incidents to illustrate them, and left no loophole for his escape when he was called upon afterward.

Then Fred gave a brief, appropriate address in his sincere and quiet way which pleased them all, and they gave him a very friendly reception.

On retiring that night we talked on into the early morning hours about all sorts of things. About his work he said that it bothered him to be so frequently asked if he had anything new on cancer and other diseases.

"Did you ever want a thing so badly and for such a long time that when you finally did get it you didn't care whether you had it or not?" he enquired. "I feel as if I ought to go back to the four corners and be a country doctor—at least until something else comes up, or the spirit moves me.

"I'm not qualified for clinical work, but I'd be perfectly happy in a little laboratory free from clinical work and worry and public speeches. I was the happiest boy in the university when I was upstairs in the laboratory working there last year. But I've nothing to complain of", he continued, "they have all given me a square deal."

Later on, while talking of a certain author, he said: "A novelist is like a research worker. They both have to create; use their imagination."

Some two years after this trip to Washington, while crossing the Atlantic I met Rudyard Kipling, and during one of our conversations Banting's name came up.

"I know a lot of people who owe their lives to Banting's work", he said. "I once met him in London at a dinner given by Mr. Larkin, your High Commissioner. Give him my best regards when you see him."

On my return from England I gave this message to Fred and told him what Kipling had said. His modest reply showed how he always included others in any compliment to himself. "I like to think some good will come of all our work".

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Increasing Productivity the Key to Progress

By R. M. JENNINGS

A century and a half ago Man worked much harder to gain much less than he does today. The great rise in his standard of living and decrease in working hours since then result from his enormously increased ability to produce, due to the use of steam and electric power and the flood of inventions and developments to which they gave rise.

Productivity continues to rise, and it promises us much—if we can but prove as adept at keeping our people employed at useful work as we have at inventing new ways and means of increasing their efficiency.

ONE hundred and fifty years ago, man worked with a meagre supply of labor-saving tools and all but a favored few toiled long hours to keep body and soul together. There were no railways in the world. Goods were carried across the oceans in sailing ships at the mercy of the shifting winds. The speed of land and sea transportation and communication had changed little in twenty centuries. In 1812 after meeting disaster in Russia, Napoleon took 312 hours to travel from Vilna to Paris —a distance of about 1400 miles. This was just about the same speed as held good between Sardis and Suza in the time of Alexander 2200 years before. What commerce obtained was mostly in luxuries for the benefit of the aristocracy. The mass of the people depended for food largely on what was grown within a few miles of their homes and clothed themselves for the most part in home-made garments. Facilities for education, even in the most advanced countries, were meagre and those who could read and write were in the minority.

But the darkness was fading into the light of a new day. The steam engine was beginning to find practical applications. In 1785 the first one was installed in a cotton mill at Nottingham. In 1825 the first railway in the world was opened for traffic in England, between Stockton and Darlington. By 1850 a network of railways had spread over Europe and steamships had overhauled the tonnage of sailing ships. In 1835 the electric telegraph came into existence. Revolutionary changes were being made in the speed of transportation and communication.

Rapid advances in the conquest of materials were underway. Between 1850 and 1870 the Bessemer and open hearth processes for making steel were introduced. In the 1880's came the important discovery of how to generate and distribute electric energy. The evolution of the industrial and mechanical age was well underway, and thinkers were beginning to realize that at last man was getting into a position where he could work efficiently enough to provide for himself something more than the bare essentials of food, clothing and shelter. Since the utilization of electric energy began, a flood of new inventions and developments has gushed forth to add to the amenities of life and to make man's labor productive enough to produce them in addition to the absolute necessities.

Amazing Progress

Almost unbelievable progress has been made since the turn of the century in increasing the productivity of man-power. Vast changes have occurred in the production of food products. Consider the case of the popular potato. Forty or fifty years ago potatoes were dug by hand. It took a good man to dig 25 barrels in a day. Now one man with a tractor and a 2-row digger can dig 500 to 1000 barrels between daylight and dark. Of course, this is not all gain. As is the case with all productivity—increasing machinery, it takes some man-hours to build and service the tractor and the digger and provide the gasoline.

But the net gain is there. A milking machine enables a farmer to milk

(*Continued on Next Page*)

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

R. V. LeSueur, K.C.

CANADA'S growing stature as a world power and emergence in the last forty years as a factor to be reckoned with in the field of export trade is perhaps most strikingly indicated by the increasing number of topflight Canadian executives with intensive experience on more than one continent. R. V. Le Sueur, K.C., newly-elected president of Imperial Oil Limited, is an outstanding example.

Few North Americans have a wider acquaintance in South America or a better knowledge of its people, its problems and potentialities than "Dick" Le Sueur. The development by Imperial Oil through its subsidiary, International Petroleum, of a great oil industry in the lands south of the Caribbean was in a large measure his responsibility. Long before Canada's official trade representatives were sent to South America to foster further expansion of the Dominion's trade on that continent, the groundwork was being laid by companies like Imperial Oil in countries like Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela where International Pete's operations play such an important part in the national economy.

In the many years Mr. Le Sueur spent overseeing the interests of that firm in Peru and Colombia, he entered closely into the life of those countries, so much so, that he married into an old Spanish family in Peru. At the present time he is sponsoring a monumental history of Peru written by Peruvian historians.

However, born and brought up within a few miles of Canada's first oil fields in Western Ontario, the new president of Imperial Oil has also an almost passionate interest in the development of a large oil production in Canada, and has had much to do in directing the widespread explorations of his Company in the West, and with the development of the Turner Valley and Fort Norman fields.

But it's "Dick" Le Sueur's nature to show a keen interest in whatever he undertakes. While attending the University of Toronto, previous to studying law at Osgoode Hall, he attracted attention, not alone by his progress in his own curriculum but also by his appetite for divers learning that led to many borrowings of text books from students who were headed for careers other than law, such as medicine and engineering. Today his ability to grasp technical detail as well as broad principles of such recondite matters as modern geological science, present day oil drilling techniques, etc., often causes admiring wonder among advanced technicians.

"Dick" Le Sueur graduated from Osgoode, and as a member of the law firm of the late Hon. W. J. Hanna in Sarnia, it seemed for a while that he was destined to specialize in criminal law. His analytical mind, his engaging manner and his effectiveness with juries, pointed for a time in that direction. But Sarnia's sons seem drawn to the oil business, and Mr. Le Sueur was no exception. The Hanna firm were solicitors for Imperial Oil and Le Sueur gradually became more and more immersed in matters relating to International Petroleum with its enormous program for development of oil production, refining, and distribution in South America and other markets. He reserved some time, however, to exercise his keen interest in public affairs and from 1921-25 he represented West Lambton in the House of Commons, Ottawa.

Increasing needs for long trips to Europe and South America in the interest of International Petroleum did not, however, favor a Parliamentary career. In 1926 he became a director of International Petroleum Co. Ltd., and in 1933 its vice-president. In the same year he was made a director and vice-president of Imperial Oil. He is also vice-president and director of Kirkland Lake, Northern Canada, and Goldale Mines and director of Confederation Life and Montreal Trust.

Mr. Le Sueur has always evinced keen interest and played an effective part in the affairs of a number of charitable and public-spirited organizations. He is president of the Ontario branch of the St. John Ambulance Association and vice-chairman for Ontario of the National War Finance Committee.

The youthful "Dick" Le Sueur's engaging manner and quick eager mind opened many doors at the outset of his career. Through the years he has lost none of those qualities that would have taken him to the front in any line of endeavor. He is a good talker and an equally good listener. He has keen blue eyes and an invincible smile. He believes there is no problem that cannot be settled to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned if they will sit down together in a spirit of frankness and fairness.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

It All Depends on Production

By P. M. RICHARDS

PLEASE, reader, don't fail to read the article on our increasing productivity which appears above. It shows how enormously men's ability to produce has grown in the last century and a half, how much the average man's real income (his money income translated into goods and services) has risen, and something of what the continued rise in productivity can be expected to do for us in the years ahead if we do not allow "impractical theorists to place the heavy head of bureaucracy on our initiative and enterprise", and if, somehow we solve the problem of "keeping our people employed for reasonable hours at useful work" —which latter is a problem we conspicuously failed to solve in the depression thirties.

The article is particularly valuable, I think, at this time when we're disposed to count so much on social reform measures to give us the brave new world. I don't want to disparage reform. Heaven knows we can use more of it, in better provision for education and care of the sick and helpless and to advance the cause of equal opportunity for all. But it's vitally necessary that we realize that our actual ability to provide these benefits, as well as to maintain and advance our general standards of living, can only depend in the final analysis upon production—the actual creation and distribution of goods and services. Wishing and talking and making resolutions and voting for the candidate that makes the rosiest promises won't do the trick; we've got to work to produce the goods. What the writer of that article does not tell us—and it's important that we realize this—is that we really have no course open to us but that of increasing our productivity to the fullest possible degree. If we fail to do so—if our production does not rise largely above the prewar rate, we're going to find ourselves in a sorry mess.

Vast New Demands

That's because we shall have vast new demands on our production after the war, and if we're going to be able to take care of them—the new and expanded social services, the servicing of our inevitably huge postwar public debt, the maintenance of air and other defence forces far larger than prewar, etc.—and have enough left for our own individual needs, we shall clearly have to produce more. If our production was inadequate to provide a decent subsistence for all our people before the war, we shall certainly have to increase production greatly after it, with the social standards we're now aiming at.

Right now, in our social planning, we're cheerfully undertaking obligations in respect of our future production, while doing very little to ensure that there will actually be the needed production. That way lies trouble, not only the possibility of human suffering due to shortages of supply and of social disturbances resulting therefrom but also possible inflation, should the government attempt to relieve distress due to inadequate production by creating and distributing more money.

The basis, then, of the progress we look for must be increased production. From that it follows that we should be seeking to create conditions favorable to increased production. As presently viewed, those likely to prevail appear anything but favorable—that is, after satisfaction of the most pressing needs created by war conditions. Postwar taxes will be high, of course, but that's not the chief trouble—business can adjust itself to high taxes if permitted to.

Two Vital Questions

There are two factors more basically serious than taxes. One is the question of our ability to enter and get business in foreign markets, so important to Canada; the other is the threat of socialization which overhangs our private enterprise system. As regards the first, let us assume that matters relating to our access to foreign markets (tariffs, trade treaties, import and export regulations, foreign exchange, etc.) are arranged satisfactorily; there is still the matter of our ability to compete successfully in foreign markets with suppliers of other nations. That depends on price and quality. And price depends on cost.

If, for any reason—the cost of social services or too high wages—the prices of our products are out of line with those of competitors, we shall not get the export business we need. We can be certain of that. If labor insists on high hourly wage rates without any consideration for the amount of its annual income, and the people generally on social services without first satisfying themselves that the national income can permit such expenditures, we are deliberately creating conditions that make for trouble.

The second basically serious factor I referred to above—the threat of socialization overhanging private enterprise—of course relates to our old friend, the matter of business confidence. It's certain that owners of savings (capital) will not be disposed to provide the means for expansion of business, etc., if there seems to be a good possibility that taxes will consume most of the earnings or that the business may be taken over by the state, for a remuneration determined by the state. Business is profit-and-loss, and if capital-owners think that the government is likely to take the profits and leave them with the losses, they obviously won't venture. And it's venturesome capital we need; capital for new employment-creating undertakings, not capital for new post-offices.

With the launching of H.M.S. "Stone Town" in the great shipyard of Canadian Vickers Limited, Montreal, another fighting frigate for the Royal Canadian Navy started on the second lap of its journey to war. In the fitting-out basin, she will be completed and made ready for action.

(Continued from Page 38)

his cows in one half or one third the time it takes by hand. Combines and threshing machines pour out rivers of grain per man-hour, as compared with the thin trickle from the flail and fanning mill of bygone days. Forty years ago, hens which would lay 100 eggs in a year were almost as scarce as their proverbial teeth. Today, with the aid of selective breeding and more scientific methods of feeding, flocks averaging well over 200 eggs per hen annually are common.

Some jobs in connection with the production of food have changed but little in 40 years. Others have been mechanized to a great extent. That there has been overall a big increase in output per man-hour is revealed by a survey conducted by Harold Barger and Hans H. Landsberg of the National Bureau of Economic Research of New York City, "American Agriculture, 1899-1939: A Study of Output, Employment and Productivity" which shows that 52 *man-hours in* 1939 *produced as much physical volume of agricultural output as* 100 *man-hours in* 1899.

In Manufacturing

But, it is when we turn to manufacturing that we see the full effects of the technology of the past 40 years. Mass production of consumer and capital goods is a most fertile field for the utilization of labor-saving equipment. Machines which are almost uncanny in their operation have increased by leaps and bounds the physical output per operator-hour of such common things as lamp bulbs and radio tubes. Increasing productivity has already brought the ownership of really fine automobiles, radio sets and washing machines within the reach of the majority of our people. Every day new methods and new machines are being applied to the production of manufactured goods. The results of what technology has done between 1899 and 1939 in the United States is brought forcefully to our attention in a book by Solomon Fabricant, also of the National Bureau of Economic Research, "Employment in Manufacturing, 1899-1939". Mr. Fabricant's figures show that *in 1939 32 man-hours produced a physical volume of output equivalent to that produced by* 100 *man-hours in* 1899.

Notable gains in productivity per man-hour have been made in electric power output, coal mining and in many other activities. In an article, "Post-War Man-power and Its Capacity to Produce" in the April 1943 issue of *Survey of Current Business* published by the United States Department of Commerce, S. Morris Livingston makes a rough approximation of the overall increase in output per man-hour for all types of work. Mr. Livingston's study shows that between 1929 and 1941 in the United States the increase amounted to about 2½% per year compounded.

Accrue to the People

The benefits of increasing productivity ultimately accrue to the people in the form of shorter working hours, more goods and services or a combination of the two. Mr. Livingston points out that in the last four decades the American people have taken about two-thirds of the increase in productivity in goods and services and the remaining one-third in shorter hours. The average hours worked in manufacturing in the United States declined from 54 per week in 1899 to 38 in 1940. Sir William Beveridge in his famous report on Social Security states that real wages in Britain in 1929 were one-third higher than in 1900.

There is no reason to believe that productivity per man-hour will not continue to increase much as it has done in the past, providing we do not allow the impractical theorists to place the heavy hand of bureaucracy on our initiative and enterprise. Increasing productivity is the key which can unlock the door to shorter working hours and more goods and services. But it presents us with a problem, too. A problem which we failed to deal with adequately in the thirties — the task of keeping our people employed for reasonable hours at useful work. An increase in productivity of 2½% per year does not, in itself, sound particularly impressive. But think of what this increase means over a short period of only five years. *Five years from now* 87 *people working the same number of hours will turn out as much as* 100 *today.*

We must keep our employable people working at useful jobs if we are to reap the mounting benefits of past and future technology. Miss Charlotte Whitton, the author of the recently-published book "The Dawn of Ampler Life", suggested in a Citizen's Forum broadcast that full employment could be obtained only by working shorter hours. No doubt some of the fruits of increasing productivity should be consumed in this manner, but we do not want too much leisure time and too little to enjoy it with. For the postwar period, a working week of 40 hours would seem to be ideal for most of our industries.

We need more and better equipped hospitals and health centres. We need extended medical and dental services. We need better equipment in our schools. We need to double our expenditure on education. We need hundreds of thousands of new houses. We need bathtubs for half of the homes in the country, not now equipped. We need more libraries, recreational centres and playgrounds. We need new and better equipped office buildings. We need new roads and traffic arteries. We need new street cars, buses and railway coaches. We need more refrigerators, more reading lamps, more rugs, more rural electrification. We need a broad scheme of social security measures including family allowances and old-age pensions for all our aged people without forcing them to prove they are paupers. Increasing productivity promises all these things in the postwar period if we can but prove as adept at keeping our people employed at useful work as we have at inventing new ways and means of increasing their efficiency.

Special opportunity for

YOUNG, CREATIVE ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE

not over 35 with thorough agency experience and special ability along creative lines. Must be able to handle completely estimates, schedules and plans. A1 character references desirable. Excellent opportunity for applicant ambitious to advance with a large advertising agency. Apply at nearest Selective Service Office. Refer to H.O. 1016.

FOR SERVICE MEN

-and Women too!

YES, the low evening long distance rates start at 6 P.M. now instead of 7! But, how about giving that extra hour, plus the next three, to the calls of our men and women in the services?

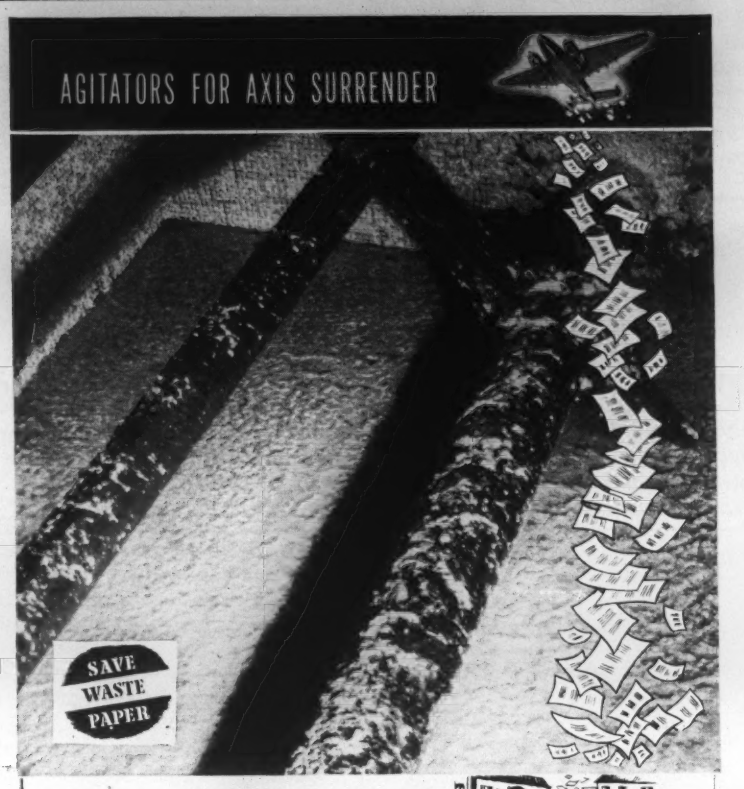
Think a moment before putting through a long distance call during these evening hours. Just remember that often our men and women can't travel home — but, they *can* telephone . . . and, in many cases, their only free time to call is between 6 and 10.

So give them a break . . . save your long distance call for a less crowded time and let the services have those first few hours of low evening rates.

THE TRANS-CANADA TELEPHONE SYSTEM

TRANS-CANADA TELEPHONE SYSTEM

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA



THIS paper stock, here being agitated in "stuff chests" before flowing to the paper machine, may drop from German skies as "bomb-phlets"—our air-borne propaganda aimed at Axis morale. Or it may become the chart which guides the bomber to its target . . . or an instruction manual for the ground crew. Paper from Rolland and other Canadian paper mills finds its way into a thousand war tasks which paper alone can perform. *From production line to front line, paper is in the thick of the fight.*

ROLLAND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED
High Grade Paper Makers since 1812
MONTREAL, QUE.
BRANCH OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT. • MILLS AT ST. JEROME, QUE. AND MONT ROLLAND, QUE.

Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Nash
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Toronto • Montreal • Hamilton • Winnipeg • Vancouver

E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Authorized Trustees and Receivers
15 WELLINGTON ST. WEST, • TORONTO

EXPERIENCED TRAVELLERS CARRY MONEY SAFELY

Canadian Pacific Express
TRAVELLERS CHEQUES
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CANADIAN PACIFIC AGENTS AND MOST BANKS

BANK OF MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1817

DIVIDEND NO. 324

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of JUNE next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 29th April, 1944.

By Order of the Board.

B. C. GARDNER,
General Manager.

Montreal, 18th April, 1944.

LAKE SHORE MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 97

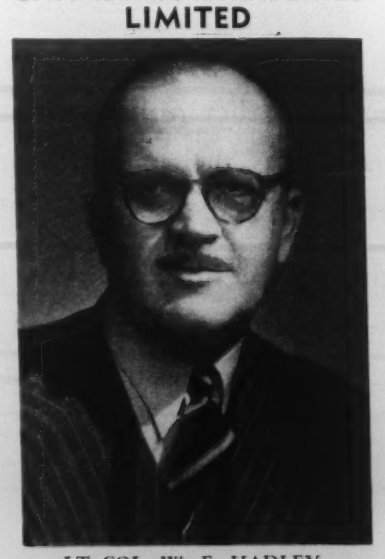
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty Cents per share, on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of June, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the fifteenth day of May, 1944.

By order of the Board.

KIRKLAND SECURITIES LIMITED
Secretary.

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario,
May 1st, 1944.

NEW DIRECTOR CANADIAN BREWERIES LIMITED



LT.-COL. W. F. HADLEY, E.D., J.P., M.E.I.C.,

who was appointed to the Board of Directors of Canadian Breweries Limited at the Annual Meeting of the company. Also a director of International Hydro Electric System, Gatineau Power Company, President and director Ottawa Forum Limited. Owner of Real Estate, Property Management and General Insurance Agency.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

A. R. L., Sussex, N.B.—I presume you mean CONSOLIDATED CHIBOUGAMAU GOLDFIELDS, of which company Consolidated Mining and Smelting is the chief shareholder. This company has been inactive for over six years and whether Consolidated Smelters will do further work when conditions warrant is something that cannot be foreseen. The district requires transportation and hydro-electric power and it is questionable if the Quebec government would provide these vital necessities unless the area experiences further development. There has been partially developed on the property some 135,000 tons of ore assaying .25 oz. gold and 1.70% copper, as well as additional indicated tonnage of lower grade ore, but results so far do not suggest a commercial proposition.

E.G.M., Liverpool, N.S.—The annual report of ANGLO-NORWEGIAN HOLDINGS LTD. for the year 1943 states that the vessels of the subsidiary and associated companies in commission continue to be fully employed but directors have been unable to obtain a settlement in respect of such employment or of the employment of vessels no longer in commission. In this they are in the same position as other similar ship-owners. In respect of the vessels in commission, payments on account are being obtained but they represent only a fraction of the freights which the directors expect to be receivable when rates are agreed. In these circumstances no dividends have been paid in respect of the company's investments and consequently directors are unable to declare further dividends on the company's stock.

R. C., Kamloops, B.C.—Whatever happens to International Hydro Electric System, there is no prospect that GATINEAU POWER, the operating company, will "go to the bottom of the sack". Gatineau is in a good position from an operating standpoint, and in an improving position as regards finances. Against the present 80 cents a share dividends on the common stock, Gatineau earned $1.01 a common share in 1943, including somewhat less than one cent of refundable tax. For 1942 Gatineau's common share earnings were 78 cents, including 8 cents refundable

George Weston Limited

MANUFACTURING and distributing essential food products, George Weston Limited has a record of successful expansion and profitable operations under capable management. Through acquisition of other organizations in similar line of business and opening of new units in Canada and the United States, the company has increased the sale of its products many times over. Since entering the United States, one of the most highly competitive markets in the world for baking products, additional plants have been opened to meet the increasing sales demand.

During the war years a large portion of the company's facilities has been used for supplying various baking products to the armed forces of the United Nations and other essential organizations. At the recent annual meeting F. W. St. Lawrence, president, disclosed that in 1943 the company supplied the United States government with 34,000,000 units of one ration alone. The president also stated that the demand for products continued at a high level and it was a matter of regret that the company was able to fill only a portion of orders. After the war the large productive capacity will be available for supplying the demand for consumption in Canada and the United States, as well as the large export business which it is anticipated will develop when Canada is called on to play an important part in feeding the liberated peoples of Europe.

Net profits for 1943 of $1,098,359, inclusive of $360,000 refundable portion of the excess profits tax, were an increase from $768,012 for 1942 and more than double those of $541,056 for 1938. Net per share of $2.50 for 1943 was up from $1.68 a share for 1942 (including refundable tax in both years) and $1.12 a share for 1938. Retained net of $1.61 a share for 1943, exclusive of 89c a share refundable tax, was double the annual dividend rate of 80c per share paid on the common stock since 1936 and an indication that the company's standard profit base under the Excess Profits Tax Act permits the retention of earnings well in excess of current dividend requirements. Substantial additions have been made to earned surplus since 1938, with the total up from $977,266 at the end of that year to $2,126,480 at the end of 1943.

In the period 1938-1943, net working capital increased from $1,192,083 to $1,840,356, despite a reduction in funded debt in the same years from $1,860,930 to $1,373,250 and an increase in gross book value of fixed assets from $7,550,572 to $9,257,303. Current assets at December 31, 1943, of $6,410,065 included cash of $1,512,376 and government bonds of $1,753,111.

Outstanding capital at December 31, 1943, consisted of 17,500 shares of 5% cumulative, redeemable preference stock of $100 par value and 404,421 common shares of no par value. The preference shares are redeemable on 30 days notice at 105 and accrued dividend. Original common outstanding was increased from time to time to provide for acquisitions, splits and rights granted to shareholders for the purchase of additional shares. Currently outstanding shares were issued in 1935 as the result of a two-for-one split in the old common stock. Initial dividend on the old common stock was paid in 1930 and the present common was placed on an annual dividend rate of 60c a share in 1935 and the rate increased to 80c in 1936 and continued to this date. An extra of 10c a share was paid on the common in January 1937.

George Weston Limited was incorporated in 1928 with a Dominion charter to acquire the business and assets of a company of similar name incorporated in 1910. Since incorporation other units have been acquired and the company, through a subsidiary, has been operating successfully in the United States for years. Plants are located throughout Canada and in the eastern states across the border. Products include, biscuits, bread, confectionery, etc.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1938-1943, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividends Per Share
1943	17	12	$2.50*	6.8	4.8	$0.80
1942	12	9½	1.68*	7.1	5.7	0.80
1941	12	9	1.30	9.2	7.0	0.80
1940	15	9½	1.21	12.4	7.9	0.80
1939	12⅞	9¾	1.50	8.6	6.5	0.80
1938	13½	9	1.12	12.1	8.0	0.80
Average 1938-1942				8.8	6.3	
Approximate Current Average				6.5		
Approximate Current Yield				4.9%		

*—Includes 89c per share refundable tax 1943 and 18c a share 1942.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Net Profit	$1,098,359*	$ 768,012*	$ 613,368	$ 576,823	$ 696,424	$ 541,056
Earned Surplus	2,126,480	1,930,134	1,658,895	1,424,043	1,259,691	977,266
Current Assets	6,410,065	4,729,091	3,930,885	3,020,308	2,902,306	2,586,781
Current Liabilities	4,569,709	2,876,485	2,394,084	1,702,552	1,513,051	1,394,698
Net Working Capital	1,840,356	1,852,606	1,536,801	1,317,755	1,389,255	1,192,083
Cash	1,512,376	1,144,048	170,221	109,716	94,566	143,234
Government Bonds	1,753,111	517,388	....	....	....	....
Funded Debt	1,373,250	1,561,025	1,680,375	1,701,600	1,830,950	1,860,930

*—Includes $360,000 Refundable portion Excess Profits Tax 1943 and $71,894 1942.

PLAN AHEAD

The government of Canada has announced plans to finance much of the war expenditure out of current revenue. War taxes of various sorts are being imposed. To meet them the first step is to save systematically. Open an account with this Corporation and be ready when the government calls.

2% on Savings—Safety Deposit Boxes $3 and up —Mortgage Loans.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $61,000,000

OFFENSIVE POWER!

Sufficient striking strength backed by a nation financially sound presents the powerful front necessary to sustain "all out" offensive warfare.

The Portage Mutual plays an important part in maintaining national strength. It provides sound protection against financial loss by Fire or Windstorm. Its policy – "Service with Security" – fair dealings – prompt settlements.

Our 60th year — MUTUAL SERVICE — WITH SECURITY

FIRE and WINDSTORM

113

The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

CANADA WIRE & CABLE COMPANY
DIVIDEND NOTICES

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 61

TAKE NOTICE that the regular quarterly Dividend of $1.625 per share, on the outstanding Preferred Stock of the Company for the three months' period ending May 31st, 1944, has been declared as Dividend No. 61, payable June 15th, 1944 to Shareholders of record at the close of business May 31st, 1944.

CLASS "A" DIVIDEND NO. 35

ALSO TAKE NOTICE that a Dividend of $1.00 per share on the outstanding Class "A" Common Shares of the Company has been declared as Dividend No. 35, payable June 15th, 1944, to Shareholders of record at the close of business May 31st, 1944.

CLASS "B" DIVIDEND NO. 25

ALSO TAKE NOTICE that an interim Dividend of 25 cents per share on the outstanding Class "B" Common Shares of the Company has been declared as Dividend No. 25, payable June 15th, 1944, to Shareholders of record at the close of business May 31st, 1944.

By Order of the Board.

A. I. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

Toronto, May 4th, 1944.

tax, and for 1941 75 cents. The 1943 report showed a notable improvement in working capital position. Improvement in liquid assets resulting from the sale of the investment in stock of the E. B. Eddy Co. Limited and from writing back an overprovision made for income and excess profit taxes in 1940, as well as surplus cash earnings for the year, resulted in the balance sheet of Gatineau Power and subsidiaries showing net working capital of $2,554,478 at the end of 1943, as compared with excess current liabilities of $315,218 at the end of 1942—a net improvement of $2,869,696 in working capital position.

E.H., St. Thomas, Ont.—As pointed out in these columns STEEP ROCK shares hold interesting possibilities as a long-term speculative purchase, but it is difficult to predict when dividends will commence. It is estimated that if it was desired to apply the whole of the earnings to the retirement of the funded obligation these could be wholly cleared off from the proceeds of three years' production at a rate of 2,000,000 tons per annum, which is the minimum proposed annual rate and production is scheduled to commence late this summer. While the company's attitude in this connection is still to be determined it is possible the directors may sanction the initiation of dividend payments sooner and then extend the time for retirement of bonds and debentures over a longer period.

L.S.W., Trail, B.C.—While operating profits of FOOTHILLS OIL & GAS CO. (controlled by Imperial Oil) for the year 1943 were at a new peak of $942,167 as compared with $838,972 for 1942, $631,979 for 1941 and $95,147 for 1940, the company took advantage of the higher write-offs permitted, increasing the provision for amortization of investment in wells and for depreciation of buildings, plant and equipment from $299,565 to $516,554, which permitted a reduction in tax provision from $149,305 to $120,515 but also resulted in net income being lower at $150,146 or 10.3c per share as compared with $296,968 or 20.3c per share for 1942. Moreover there was a surplus adjustment of $175,361 being additional amortization of well costs and depreciation of plant and equipment applicable to 1942. Advances from Imperial Oil were sharply reduced from $743,235 to $177,847.

D. V. K., Winnipeg, Man.—As far as I am aware the HUDSON BAY MINING & SMELTING CO. at present contemplates no development of MANITOBA CHROMIUM LTD., which was formed to take over the Page group of chromium claims in the Bird River area of Manitoba. Research work as to ore treatment, however, is continuing. Diamond drilling and surface trenching has developed the vein 2,800 feet in length and the ore zone has been proven to a depth of 550 feet. A test run of the ore secured concentrates running 41.6% Cr.O, with a chrome-iron ratio of 1.49:1. I understand the demand is for a 44% concentrate chrome content and that minimum of the ratio should be 2:1, with 3:1 preferred, and that ore grading over 44% is readily available. Further metallurgical research on the part of the Hudson Bay company should undoubtedly improve the results to a point where the material would be in demand for certain uses.

R. J. H., Napanee, Ont.—You have reason for optimism in the statement of W. T. Northgrave, president of PHOTO ENGRAVERS & ELECTROTYPERS LTD., that should the company's 1944 business be maintained at the level of the first few months, earnings for the current fiscal year should be around last year's figures, $1.37 per common share, the best since the year ended Feb. 28, 1940. Common dividends for the last fiscal year were $1 per share, and presumably this rate will be maintained. Of course there are various unstable factors that could adversely affect the course of business this year.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Invasion's Influence

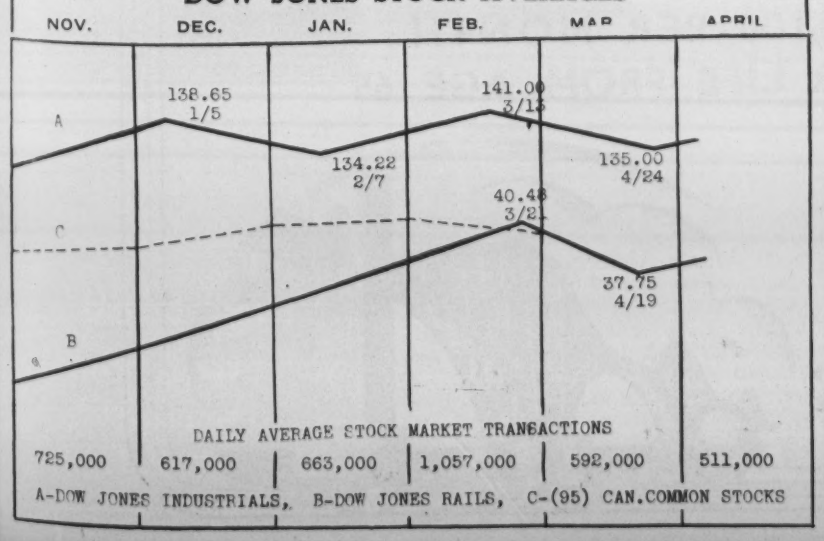
BY HARUSPEX

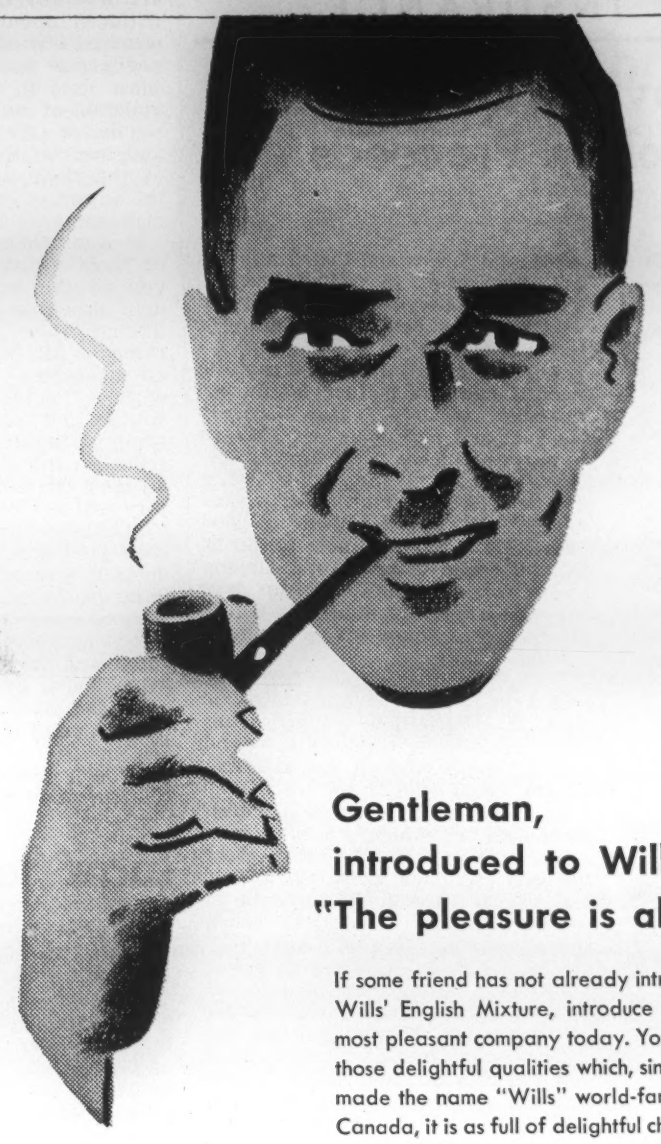
ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND. Common stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943 and are now in cyclical decline. For discussion of the SHORT TERM outlook, see below.

Rally, as reflected by the two Dow-Jones averages, has characterized the recent movement of the New York stock market. This trend, following the six weeks' decline from the early April tops, is not abnormal. Indeed, the industrial average, in terms of closes, could move up to 138.75 without having effected other than the normal technical cancellation of the 5½-point break alluded to in the preceding sentence. During the course of the rally, to date, volume has failed to expand, while breadth of activity, as reflected by the number of issues traded daily, has not been pronounced. Altogether, there has been nothing in the recent strength to suggest that it is other than a natural price rebound, such as comes from time to time as an interruption to a declining movement. The rally has been at a slow tempo and, barring adverse war news, could carry somewhat further.

One of the most important news events of the year, if not of the past several years, overhangs the market. This is the contemplated invasion of Western Europe from England by the British-American Armies assembled there after many months of arduous preparation. Undoubtedly, Wall Street, reflecting investment opinion of the country, is awaiting this event with uncertainty, recognizing the momentous potentialities that it holds for the nation, for industry, and for the security markets. Should it become apparent that the attack is not to be launched for two or three months yet, there could easily be witnessed a rally of somewhat more than technical proportions as stocks continued to bask in the light of assured war earnings. With, or shortly following invasion, however, will come cancellation in war orders and other problems that should have a sobering influence on investment sentiment, entirely aside from the large human sacrifice that must accompany so grave an adventure.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES





Gentleman,
introduced to Wills, says,
"The pleasure is all mine!"

If some friend has not already introduced you to Wills' English Mixture, introduce yourself to its most pleasant company today. You'll find in it all those delightful qualities which, since 1787, have made the name "Wills" world-famous. Made in Canada, it is as full of delightful character as any brand which used to come across the water.

W.D.&H.O.
WILLS' English Mixture

A PUBLIC FOREST CONSCIOUSNESS IS NEEDED

THE same degree of attention should be given to the efficient management of forests that is given agriculture or industry. Ontario's pre-eminent position as a source of raw materials for a huge forest industry must be maintained by the application of a planned cropping system.

Today we are on the threshold of a New Age of Wood. The forest will be the source of the thousands of new science-created articles. The present production of such materials as paper, rayon, chemicals, plastics and textiles gives us but a preview of things to come.

The acceptance by the People, who own the forest, of a policy of good management will assure a continuing supply of raw materials.

Our forests must satisfy future demands in perpetuity.

ONTARIO

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS
W. G. THOMPSON, MINISTER - F. A. MACDOUGALL, DEPUTY MINISTER

ABOUT INSURANCE

Burden of Proving the Right of Claimant to Policy Proceeds

By GEORGE GILBERT

In the case of claims under insurance policies which come before the courts for adjudication, sometimes the onus rests on the claimant to show that the insurance company is liable under the terms of the contract, whereas at other times the obligation is placed on the company to show that it is not liable.

For example, where the policy insures against death through accidental means, the burden of proving that death was accidental is on the claimant. When there is a question whether death resulted from disease or accident, the burden is on the company to show that the cause of death was disease and not accident.

IN THE case of death claims under accident policies or under the double indemnity provision of life policies, it is sometimes difficult to determine if death resulted from bodily injuries effected "directly and independently of all other causes through external, violent and accidental means." The burden of proving that death was accidental rests upon the claimant. Where there is a question whether death resulted from accident or disease, the burden rests upon the insurance company to show that the cause of death was disease and not accident.

It is also difficult sometimes to determine, in the case of claims under life policies, whether death resulted from suicide or from natural causes. The burden of proving that the insured committed suicide rests upon the insurance company, because there is a presumption of law against suicide, it being a crime and self-destruction being contrary to human instincts. It has been stated by one authority that the degree of proof necessary in a civil action to establish suicide as a fact is that the evidence must be such as to outweigh the presumption against it.

There are cases in which the burden of proof has been shifted to the claimant who must show that death did not result from suicide but from accidental means. In one action taken to collect under the double indemnity provision, the policy provided that an additional $5,000 would be payable on due proof that death resulted from accidental means and that death was not the result of self-destruction, whether sane or insane. The insured was killed by being run over by a railroad train.

At the trial it was testified that the insured had had neither family nor financial troubles, was normally cheerful and had never been known to suggest suicide. He had been discharged from a hospital about a month before, after an operation for hernia, and he was then in good physical condition and normal spirits. But he began drinking and staying away from his home. For ten days his wife never heard of him before his body was found on the railroad tracks.

It appeared that the day before he had been at a barber shop near his home, at which time he was sober and seemed to be in good spirits and health. About 7 o'clock next morning he was found dead on the track near a short cut used to reach a Polish settlement to which he had been known to go. From the point where the body was found there was a clear view of the track for a half-mile in either direction. The trial court, sitting without a jury, found that the insured was killed as the result of external and violent means, but that on the entire evidence it could not determine whether or not the death was suicidal, and it also found that the claimant had failed to sustain the burden of proof that the death was due to accidental means.

From its judgment in favor of the insurance company, the claimant, the widow of the insured, appealed. On appeal, it was held that suicide, at least when sane, could not be regarded as an accident, and that the provision excluding it from the coverage of the policy was not in the nature of an exception but was inserted in order to make clear the intent and scope of the coverage.

Policy Terms

Under the terms of the policy, it was held, the claimant was required to prove that the death was by accidental means, and that, as proof that it was suicidal would directly negative that allegation, evidence of that fact could be given under a denial of liability. While there was no direct evidence as to how the insured came upon the railroad track, the court held that there were circumstances indicating that the death was suicidal.

It was held that upon the claimant rested the burden to prove that death was by accidental means, and that she was not entitled to have any presumption against suicide considered as determining that issue, although the "non-probability of death by suicide" was a consideration to be weighed by the trial court, along with the other circumstances, in arriving at its decision. Under the evidence, the court said, it could not be held that the trial court was not justified in concluding that the claimant had failed to sustain the burden of proof to show that the death was due to accidental means within the terms of the policy.

In another case, which came before the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island, it was held that a double indemnity clause in a life policy providing that the company would pay double the amount of the policy if the death of the insured resulted from bodily injuries caused by violent, external and accidental means, and excepted liability for death resulting from "any violation of the law by the insured," placed the burden of proving death by accidental means upon the claimants, and the claimants having done so, the burden shifted to the insurance company to establish that the company was not liable under the terms of the exception.

It was held that in construing the phrase "any violation of the law," the rule that a term in a contract will be construed against the party in whose favor it is made applied, and it will be deemed to refer to the wilful or intentional violation of the criminal law of the land, and not to negligence by the insured in the sense used in civil law, nor to the violation of some local or municipal regulation such as traffic bylaws. Judgment of the trial court in favor of the claimants was affirmed, and the appeal of the insurance company dismissed.

It was held by the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia in another case, involving the double indemnity accident provision in a life policy, the finding of the jury that the insured came to his death by accident, the circumstances being as consistent with a finding of accident as of suicide, and there being a legal presumption against the imputation of crime, in the absence of evidence of a cogent character, the finding of the jury will not be disturbed.

In another case, an accident having been proved, a claim for double indemnity was allowed by the Quebec Superior Court, as under the circumstances it was held to be reasonable to conclude that the death of the insured was due to sudden immersion, even though there was medical evidence that he died from heart failure, the burden of proving that the death was due to disease and not to accident being placed upon the insurance company, and not being sustained.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Is an Insurance Underwriter or Insurance Broker holding an Insurance Agent's Licence in the Province of Quebec obliged to obtain a licence from the Province of Ontario if the following conditions prevail: The Quebec agent from time to time is called upon to visit his client in Ontario to discuss insurance matters and possibly to arrange for certain insurance coverages. He returns to his Quebec office and places the coverages in his local market, or possibly the New York or London market, depending on the class of risk, conditions, etc.

Any information you can give me regarding the above will be greatly appreciated.

—H. P. A., Montreal, Que.

If an insurance agent or broker licensed in Quebec writes any business in Ontario, he is required to obtain a license from the Ontario Insurance Department, and is also required to pay the same license fee as Ontario agents, which is $25 per annum. The law states that any person other than a licensed agent who assumes to act as an insurance broker without a license shall be guilty of an offence.

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Editor, About Insurance:

A friend of mine has just moved in from Western Canada and holds a policy with the Pacific Mutual Benefit Association, head office, Vancouver, B.C. I would very much like to get whatever information you have on this company and also your opinion as to the soundness of their contracts.

—P. M. A., St. Catharines, Ont.

As the Pacific Mutual Benefit Association of Vancouver, B.C., operates on the unsound and discredited post-mortem assessment system, nothing but loss and disappointment can result in the long run to those who depend upon it for life insurance protection. My advice to anyone holding a certificate of the Association would be to drop it and take out a policy with a legal reserve life insurance institution.

Certificate of Registry

Certificate of Registry No. C967 authorizing La Comercial, S. A. Compania Mexicana de Seguros Generales of Mexico City to transact in Canada the business of Fire Insurance, and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquate Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, limited to the business of reinsurance only, and on the condition that if in the transaction of its Canadian business the company uses an anglicized name, that name shall be "THE COMMERCIAL GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF MEXICO".

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ABSOLUTE SECURITY
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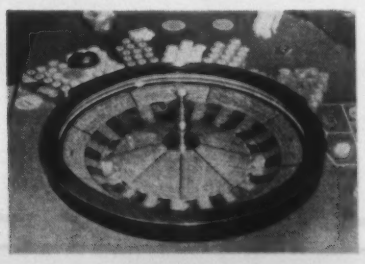

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Mutual Insurance Company
—ORGANIZED IN 1896—
Admitted Assets - $4,382,095.84
Surplus - - - - - - 2,431,602.73
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Eastern Office: TORONTO, Ont.
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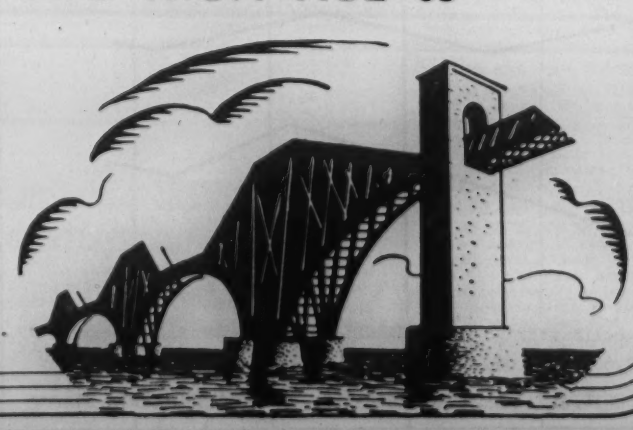
Ask for particulars of Pension Bonds (stating age) from the local Branch Office.



The STANDARD FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Canada's Mining Leaders Attack Double Death-Duty Taxation

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE vexatious problem of multiple succession duties has been for some time the cause of considerable criticism, particularly on the part of investors resident in the United States, and the need for alleviation of the situation was recently stressed at the annual meetings of Noranda Mines, Dome Mines and International Nickel. Heads of these companies felt that the government should take steps to remove reciprocally the burdens of double death-duty taxation upon the investors of both countries. It was pointed out by J. Y. Murdoch, president of Noranda Mines, that collection of succession duties was a most important factor in the economic life of our country and in all fairness and honesty, not only the Canadian and United States governments, but the provincial governments between themselves and between separate states and themselves, should make reciprocal arrangements to settle the problem.

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Representations have been made by International Nickel to the Canadian authorities urging them to revert to their earlier policy so that all United States holdings will again be free of these duties, according to R. C. Stanley, president. A complicating factor, he stated, is that the United States federal government and certain of the states, have long been pursuing the similar policy of assessing inheritance taxes against Canadian shareholders in United States corporations. Clifford W. Michel, president of Dome Mines, also remarked that representations had been made to the proper authorities to do away with the penalty, and added that a suggestion has been made that both countries enter into a convention to remove reciprocally the burdens of multiple taxation.

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Incidentally, Canadian investors who have been doing the least complaining have as much cause for criticism. The Canadian per capita investment in the U.S. is approximately $100 while the American investment here is only about $30. It has been intimated by the Canadian federal government and the Ontario government they would not apply succession duties upon Canadian securities held by American estates if these securities were held for instance in New York state and the Canadian company had a transfer office in that state. Accordingly several mining companies, at least, have already taken steps to establish transfer offices in New York, if not already there. Macassa Mines was one of the latest to report such a move in Buffalo. Thirteen per cent of Macassa stock is held in the U.S., and approximately 18% of Noranda shareholders are across the border.

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Brought into being as a contribution to the war and now a casualty is Indian Molybdenum Ltd., a new source of molybdenite in the province of Quebec. The company, a subsidiary of Dome Mines is now shut down due to the cancellation by the Canadian government of contracts for the purchase of molybdenite. It is understood there is between two and three years' supply of molybdenite on hand in the Dominion. An operating profit was made in March and April, but previous months showed little or no profit and it is reported the company's loss is about $300,000. Dome officials are hopeful that some time in the future it will be possible to reopen the mine. The contract with the government was for 85 cents a pound and to keep costs below the world price of 45 cents (U.S.) it would be necessary to operate at 650 tons a day, which to do regularly would first necessitate considerable development work.

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At Bralorne Mines ore reserves are the highest in the history of the company being estimated at 1,085,000 tons at the end of 1943, as compared with 999,000 tons a year previous. Ira B. Joralemon, consulting engineer, states that it will take several years to complete promising development on existing levels and points out that at least 20,000 feet of drifting must be done in parts of the veins where ore can confidently be expected. Drilling and other prospecting in new areas may greatly increase the total. There will, he informs shareholders, be ample time to sink to several deeper levels and to run the access crosscuts before the development on present levels is completed. Earnings for 1943 were equal to $1.02 per share, while dividends paid were $1.20, the difference being made up by drawing on the undistributed earnings accumulated since the outbreak of war.

FRANK L. FARRELL: Elected Vice-President of the Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd., at the Annual Meeting of the Directors of the Company on April 27, 1944. Mr. Farrell joined the aluminum business in 1920, became Assistant-Treasurer in 1930 and Treasurer in 1935 which position he still holds.

Company Reports

Commercial Life

SINCE moving its head office from Edmonton to Toronto, the Commercial Life Assurance Company of Canada has been showing steady growth and expansion, and last year's business topped previous records. New business amounted to $3,062,844, as compared with $2,545,551 in 1942, an increase of $517,293, while the business in force at the end of 1943 totalled $13,356,407, as against $12,124,034 at the end of 1942, showing an increase of $1,232,353. Assets increased from $2,877,743 to $3,111,391, showing a gain of $233,558. Policy reserves increased from $2,231,722 to $2,343,393, an increase of $111,586, while other reserves increased from $370,585 to $444,025, an increase of $73,440. Total income increased from $527,689 to $584,808, an increase of $57,119, while premium income increased from $346,506 to $378,773, an increase of $32,267. The surplus of assets over liabilities increased from $370,586 to $444,026, a gain of $73,440. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries were $279,185 in 1943 and since organization have totalled $5,300,000. All available funds have been invested in Victory Bonds, $890,000 since the outbreak of war, bringing the total holdings of Dominion of Canada Bonds to $1,230,560. The Commercial Life attributes the increased production in 1943 largely to its new agency system under which its representatives are assured each week of a definite income with bonuses being payable for extra production.

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Fidelity & Guaranty
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In Business For Yourself!

- Ex-Service men, and others, who are considering starting a multiple line insurance agency will find the assistance and counsel of our Managers and Inspectors invaluable.

Consultations are invited.

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE - FIRE CASUALTY
HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO
Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

ABSOLUTE SECURITY WITH
The Commercial Life line

SUMMARY OF REPORT FOR YEAR 1943

PAID TO BENEFICIARIES (Mortality)	$77,593
PAID TO LIVING POLICYHOLDERS (Including Dividends to Policyholders)	201,592
TOTAL PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES	$279,185

One must die, that is inevitable, but it is a real comfort to know that through Industry, Thrift and Foresight, provision has been made for loved ones. There is no other way that one can so readily establish such an absolutely guaranteed fund as by means of Life Insurance. Canadian Life Insurance has never failed in its obligations.
Life Insurance is not a "Die to Win" proposition. At least 72% of all the funds paid out by Life Companies is paid to Living Policyholders and only 28% is paid to the beneficiaries of policies that have become claims by death.

10% INCREASE IN DIVIDENDS TO POLICYHOLDERS
THE SECOND 10% INCREASE IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

PAID ON POLICIES AND BONDS SINCE ORGANIZATION $5,300,000
(INCLUDING DIVIDENDS TO POLICYHOLDERS) OVER . . . .

	1943	1942	Increase
ASSETS	$3,111,391	$2,877,743	8.21%
POLICY RESERVES	2,343,393	2,231,722	5.00%
OTHER RESERVES (Available for Protection of Policyholders)	444,025	370,585	19.82%
TOTAL INCOME	584,808	527,689	10.82%
PREMIUM INCOME	378,773	346,506	9.31%
BUSINESS IN FORCE	13,356,407	12,124,054	10.16%
FUNDS LEFT ON DEPOSIT BY POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES AT INTEREST (An evidence of well-founded faith in The Commercial Life)	236,162	202,784	16.46%

DOMINION WAR BONDS PURCHASED SINCE WAR STARTED	$890,000
TOTAL DOMINION BONDS	1,230,560

Practically all the available funds of The Commercial Life since the commencement of the War have been invested in Dominion of Canada War Bonds. We considered that our first and foremost duty. The amount purchased, $890,000, is greater than the first four years' premiums on all the business written by The Commercial Life since the commencement of the War.

Back the Second Front—Buy Victory Bonds, the Best Investment in the World.

The Commercial Life New Agency System
PROVIDING STABILIZATION AND REGULARITY OF WEEKLY INCOME.
Unsurpassed opportunity for industrious, energetic, and dependable men to establish themselves in an outstanding business with an aggressive Company so that they will be able to take care of themselves and those dependent upon them for the rest of their lives.
A Superannuation Fund and Group Insurance is also provided in connection with this New Agency System of The Commercial Life.

J. W. GLENWRIGHT, Managing Director
A. B. McGILLIVRAY, Agency Supervisor
J. M. HENRY, Agency Secretary
E. B. H. SHAVER, Secretary

THE COMMERCIAL LIFE Assurance Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, 350 BAY STREET, TORONTO
Western Head Office, Edmonton — H. C. COOPER, Manager
Toronto Agency — I. A. STEINBERG, Manager
North Ontario Office, Sudbury — G. M. RIDEOUT, Manager

Bank of England—Will it Help or Obstruct?

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The question of the value of a Central Bank has been revived by the appointment of Lord Catto as the new Governor of the Bank of England succeeding Montagu Norman.

With radically changed economic conditions in prospect and the value of the assistance that the Bank can lend depending largely on its Governorship, both the Bank and the Governor are on trial.

London.

LORD CATTO, now installed in the Bank of England following an intensive apprenticeship at the Treasury where he advised the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is not expected to follow his predecessor, Mr. Montagu Norman, into the field of energetic financial autocracy. Partly this is because Mr. Norman has left little immediately apparent scope for such action, but also it is because with the resignation of Mr. Norman the Central Bank leaves the period of its most intense development.

The reign of Mr. Norman at the Bank will not be forgotten. He took over the Governorship, 24 years ago, when there was the appearance almost of democracy in the Bank's functioning and the substance of a genuine oligarchy. The command was exercised by the Court through the Committee of Treasury, and the Court was compounded of the representatives of the merchant banking houses. They were the oligarchy, and there was no Mr. Norman to play the part of king.

With Mr. Norman all this changed. He did in fact exercise the power of an absolute king in Threadneedle Street, and the long duration of his rule was owing to his exceptional ability in perceiving financial needs, his courage in reacting promptly and without fear or favor to what he perceived, and—in part—to the remarkable personality that he brought to the cold business of banking. The City called him poet while it accepted his dictation.

In principle this may not be a good thing. The Bank of England is an immensely important business both in the domestic and international spheres and a dictatorship of it would only be tolerable as long as it was, not alone efficient, but also consistent with basic economic trends and with ultimate political ideals.

Norman Made Some Errors

Mr. Norman was not always successful in displaying the qualifications to justify his dictatorship.

He misjudged the currency and economic position badly when he put the decisive weight of his influence in the scales to take Britain back to the gold standard and the pound to its old gold parity. He misjudged Germany, and Germany's Dr. Schacht, when he inclined towards leniency towards that country. He moved against the inexorable trend in opposing the development of industry away from domination by cartels and other centralized power.

But these errors, major though they were, were forgivable in a control which carried British financial credit, and the system, without a tremor through most difficult years.

In the years when American banks were failing and the Continent of Europe was ravaged by inflation, the City of London looked forward, each April, to what it called "Norman Budgets", and it is true that the Governor of the Bank of England had the confidence of the Government so far that he was able to influence its financial policy to the end of stability even when the purely commercial compulsions—and they were powerful—were pushing the other way.

Lord Catto knows his banking, and has his roots in commercial enterprise. His stay at the Treasury has qualified him to conduct the Bank's subtle relationship with the Government efficiently. He is, in fact, with disrespect, a good imitation Norman. The question is whether the best man to follow Norman is a synthetic Norman.

It is undoubtedly true that there is a need for what the *Economist* has called "an economic statesman", and Lord Catto has all the qualifications that careful grooming can provide for this role. But there is at least an equal need for a financier who can adapt the function of finance so that it serves in the capacity of handmaiden to an industry and trade preparing itself for a great post-war resurgence.

This may mean, not merely that the grooming of Lord Catto was partly irrelevant, but that it will prove a danger. Service at the Treasury is not certain to be the best way of preparing a mind to deal with the problems of renaissant industry, and may be one of the worst ways. What used to be called the Humbug of Finance is finally dead, but its spirit may tend to linger in the highest places.

What is in question in this time, when the war is rapidly approaching its decision, is the use of the Central Bank. Its use, surely, is to shape financial policy in the international sphere so that the liberal policies of trade regeneration may be fully realized, and positively assisted, and to mould policies and techniques in the domestic sphere so that British industry and trade are encouraged at every level to do their essential work of providing full employment and sustaining and raising the national standard of living.

There has been some criticism of the Central Bank on the broad ground that such an institution is anachronistic, and that its persistence in radically changed economic conditions must constitute a brake on progress and a perversion of the channels of development. But the value of the Bank of England to the British post-war economy and to the shaping of the international currency and trade positions depends upon its Governorship, which may indeed make it an obstructor but which will, if it is strong, intelligent and aware of the basic function of finance in the new world, make it an instrument of incalculable power for good.

You have only to look at a map of Canada to see this large number of towns and villages not on a railway line. **Trucks and Trailers are vital to their existence—they have no other public transportation.**

These towns and villages are the buying centres for the majority of farm families. Trucks and Trailers bring in their processed foods, merchandise and raw materials . . . haul away the products of farm, forest and mill.

From these rural communities comes the food supply for our cities, our armies and our allies . . . also by trucks and Trailers. For instance, in Toronto every one of the 12,000 cans of milk consumed daily is hauled direct from farm to dairy over the highway; 84.3% of all the hogs and 61.9% of all livestock arrives by truck and Trailer.

It's a big job that motor transport is doing—a job that must be done—a job that only trucks and Trailers can do.

But trucks and Trailers do wear out . . . and due to lack of replacement vehicles, repair parts and mechanics, the number laid up is unusually high, seriously affecting the movement of war freight and causing the operators heavy financial losses. And continued losses are one of the surest ways in which highway transportation can be destroyed.

The answer is a simple one — Unshackle motor transport by:

1. Establishing a sound program so that an adequate number of replacement vehicles —and of course, repair parts—are built and delivered to essential haulers.
2. Deferring from military service experienced men in the operating and maintenance fields of essential motor transport.
3. Eliminating taxes and fees over and above those required for road building and maintenance, to relieve the financial pressure on the operators.
4. Establishing a rate schedule which would enable carriers to operate on a profitable basis.

Railway Box Cars Being Made —But No Trailers

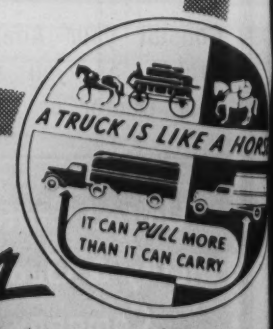
Since Jan. 1 of this year, orders have been released for over 6,000 railway box cars to be built in Canada — but practically no Trailers have been built since 1942.

●

A Truck-and-Trailer produces at least four times as many ton-miles of work for every ton of material used in its construction as does a railroad box car.

●

Trailers have a 50% greater payload to weight ratio than freight cars.



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